Weather
Misty and milder weather. The minimum temperature yesterday was 21.2 and the maximum 34.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 18.9 and 39.6.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2262 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 第十二月二十年午民 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919 光正四年第三組郵便物認可 10 CENTS

NAME CLEMENCEAU TO PRESIDE OVER PEACE CONFERENCE

Is Chosen After President Poincare Opens Meeting's First Session

SPEAKS OF LEAGUE

Says It Rests With Delegates To Make Alliance Live

PRESS QUESTION

American And Allied Journalists Draw Up Resolutions Regarding Publicity

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 19.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The solemn opening of the Peace Conference took place on Saturday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Before the delegates of the nations assembled in the Salon de l'Horloge, the President of the Republic, M. Poincare, made a speech in which, after offering greetings and welcome from France, he recalled the heroic sacrifices of the Allies and the original causes of the war, proving that the premeditation of Germany is now established as an historic fact. After dealing with the manner in which the war came to France and to her first Allies and the support received from other nations, M. Poincare recalled "the great political and military event which constituted the intervention of the United States." He then declared that the victors in this war, had been engaged "in a Crusade of Humanity for the Right," the Allies will remain, during the peace negotiations, as united as they were during the struggle and that they are anxious that justice shall preside over the setting up of the peace which they were about to draw up.

After the departure of the President of the Republic, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino spoke in succession and proposed that M. Clemenceau should be named as President of the Peace Conference.

Must Work For League

M. Clemenceau, having taken the chair as president, made a speech in which he said, in particular, "We have met together as friends; we must leave the door of this chamber as brothers. The League of Nations is here. It is in you; it rests on you to keep it alive and, for this purpose, it is necessary that you should wish for the formation of the League with all your hearts and it is necessary that there should be no sacrifices to which we are not ready to consent."

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Poincare in his speech opening the Peace Conference said:

"France greets you and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years was the enemy's military objective, which the valor of the Allied armies victoriously defended. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of man. We do not need further information nor special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has shaken the whole world and bathed it in blood. The truth has already been gathered from the imperial archives of Germany.

"From the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict two ideas which were to struggle for fifty months for dominion in the world: force which accepts neither control nor check and the idea of justice which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress abuse of strength. The intervention of the United States, more than a great military and political event, was the supreme judgment of the conscience of a free people on the enormous responsibility of concurring in a frightful conflict."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—An official communique today from Paris announces that President Poincare, at

(Continued on Page 4)

Opium Traffic Regulated By Provincial Governors; Japanese Trade In Morphia

Inquiry Of Peking Body Shows Attitude Of Officials Towards Poppy Growing And Condemns Japanese Morphine Traders

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 18.—Results of an inquiry concerning the trade in opium, and other narcotics, made under the direction of the Peking Anti-Opium Campaign Committee:

During the month of December, 1918, fifty-six letters making inquiries on the culture of the poppy, the trade in opium and other narcotics, with questions concerning other anti-opium societies, or opium refugees and the like, were mailed to residents in the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Shantung and Kansu. There has not been sufficient time to get replies from every place, but twenty-six sheets have been returned with more or less full answers, and one sheet has been returned blank, but with a courteous letter of excuse that contained some information.

It must be remembered that a full inquiry was not undertaken; that could only be done by Government agents, and to be of any real value would have to be thorough, fearless, and honest. All that was attempted by this enquiry was to show that there is, or there is not, evidence to prove that the trade in opium is still being carried on in many places, and that the recent statements in the press that an extensive trade in morphia is being pushed by Japanese traders are, or are not, justified. Although our inquiries are not complete, still as far as we have gone we have obtained a considerable amount of evidence that is of real value. The facts disclosed are by no means altogether of a discouraging nature, but some of the evidence points to very serious conditions.

Poppy Grown In Chihli

To begin with the province of Chihli, we have a valuable report from Jehol, but our correspondent writes strictly in confidence. His replies to the questions asked are accompanied by a letter, and he states that the official caused the opium grown in Ch'iantehhsien to be rooted up, but he saw some growing in P'ingch'uhsien; the farmers there say they were permitted to grow the poppy. The trade in opium is carried on semi-secretly, and, while there are no opium dens, those who want to smoke know where to go. He further writes "I believe the opium is mostly sent to Chihli and Anhui. . . . . Big officials in Peking reported to have sent buyers here. Unprovable." That agrees with what we know of the opium recently being smuggled into Nanking. There is not any trade in morphia in Jehol. Replies from Pakou (P'ingch'uanhsien) and Lingyuanhsien, neighboring districts add important evidence. In Pakou the poppy is grown extensively, openly, and the trade in opium is carried on openly, and secretly; the Hsien official seems to be against it but is powerless in dealing with it. Morphia is sold by Japanese and Chinese traders; quite a number of Chinese travel disposing of morphia, and our correspondent says "the officials cannot control Japanese, who are defiant," and he writes, "morphia was used to such an extent in this district that girls were seen buying it, and it was injected into tired animals to make them do a further stage."

He also adds "the magistrate here has every sympathy with the suppression of the growth and use (of opium), but his efforts are hindered by those above him, and Peking officials."

In Linyuanhsien, adjacent to Pakou, the poppy is not grown but an illicit trade in morphia is carried on, by Japanese who use Chinese, and "it has all the evil effects of opium, only intensified."

Magistrates Get Squeeze

From Shanhaikwan, Tongshan, and Hokien we get similar reports. The report from Shanhaikwan speaks of the poppy being cultivated in small garden plots, the local magistrate, or police, getting a good squeeze. There is some trade in opium, but it is illicit. Morphia is sold by the Japanese, and the police office, as well as the magistrate have promised to survey the whole coun-

(Continued on Page 6)

HALF MILLION GERMANS YET ON WEST FRONT

That Many Still Under Arms And Surrender Of Military Material Is Slow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that it is believed there are still over 500,000 Germans under arms on the West front and there has been no improvement in the handing over of military material. We cannot yet remove our troops from Trans-Caspia in view of the necessity of preventing the Bolsheviki penetrating into North Persia and Khorassan.

It is confirmed that the Siberian forces captured 30,000 Bolsheviki, a thousand machine-guns and much material at Perm. The Siberian forces have reached the River Kama but the Bolsheviki are advancing further south. Five Bolshevik armies with German officers are operating on this front.

Prince John Dies After Long Illness

Youngest Son Of British Sovereign Passes Away At Sandringham

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The King's youngest son, Prince John, who was born on July 12, 1905, died last night.

There is great sympathy expressed everywhere with Their Majesties owing to the death of Prince John last night at Sandringham. He has been very ill for some time.

IMPOSE NEW CONDITIONS IN RENEWING ARMISTICE

Occupation Of Rhine Fortresses And Delivery Of Additional Material Among The Terms

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Among the new conditions imposed on Germany for the prolongation of the armistice figure the new military positions which the Allied High Command has reserved the right to occupy when it shall be judged proper in virtue of the new guarantees, these being the sectors of the fortress of Strasburg constituted by the forts on the right bank of the Rhine as well as the strip of ground from five to ten kilometers broad beyond those forts.

Amsterdam, January 17.—A message from Berlin states that the renewed armistice treaty provides that Germany must deliver 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds by February 17 and punishment is demanded of those persons guilty of illegal treatment of prisoners of war in Germany. As a guarantee the Entente reserves the right to occupy the sector of the fortress of Strasburg formed by the fortifications on the right of the Rhine with a strip of territory between five and ten kilometers fronting the fortifications.

Amsterdam, January 17.—A message from Berlin states that the prolongation of the armistice treaty was signed yesterday afternoon at Treves by Herr Erzberger.

Paris, January 17.—An announcement has been issued that the renewed armistice provides for the surrender of submarines ready to proceed to sea and the destruction of submarines under construction. Another clause places the German mer-

(Continued on Page 6)

United States Troops In Coblenz After Appeal From City

American troops have entered Coblenz, on the Rhine. A small detachment at the request of the German authorities went ahead of the main body of the Third Army for immediate occupation of the important Rhine city. German military and civil authorities feared rioting would follow the departure of the German forces from the city, and therefore sent a written request that the Americans enter the city immediately.

Prohibition Bill Given Ratification In United States

Church Bells Ring As Nebraska, Thirty-Sixth State, Endorses Constitutional Amendment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 16.—Nebraska, the thirty-sixth State, has ratified the prohibition amendment.

Washington, January 17.—The church bells are ringing in some states in celebration of national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact a year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the states having ratified the amendment of the Constitution to that effect.

Actually prohibition becomes effective on July 1, as a war measure till the President declares the army is demobilised. The opinion is generally expressed that President Wilson will not declare this until the amendment to the Constitution becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of alcoholic beverages illegal throughout the United States. Measures are already being taken fixing the penalties for any infraction.

The leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of the liquor interests to have the decision of the State legislatures declared illegal will be successful.

The Federal and State governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch-making step.

New York, January 16.—The Legislatures of thirty-five states have ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution submitted under the recent Act of Congress and only one more legislature need ratify it in order to make up the necessary three-fourths in the Union. Under an amendment prohibition begins in a year but many think that the United States will go on a permanent bone-dry basis on July 1, when the measure mentioned on September 24 becomes effective.

Chinese Government Will Seize Property And Deport Germans

Sequestration Starts February 1; Repatriations, With Exemptions, Due Month Later

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, January 20.—The Chinese Government has definitely decided to sequestrate enemy property in China. February 1 is the date fixed.

The Government has also announced that repatriation of enemy aliens will be started by March first. Doctors of medicine and persons over sixty years of age are to be exempted.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 20.—The arrangements for repatriating the Germans from China are nearly completed. It is intended that they shall leave before March 1. Some exemptions are being made, including persons over sixty years of age, and there will also be a few special exemptions, but not including von Hanneken, who is over the age limit. Otherwise every person will be sent, the shipping arrangements presenting no difficulties.

PEKING GETS $12,000,000 DESPITE CANTON PROTEST

Customs Surplus Will Be Handed Over By Allied Governments, Is Announcement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 18.—It is understood that the Canton Government has appealed to the Allied Governments, through their consular representatives, not to hand over the Customs surplus of $12,000,000 before February 25, pointing out that it is impossible for the Southern delegates to even reach the Conference before January 25. If the Allied Governments agree, the South promises to do its utmost to reach a solution within the period mentioned.

Peking, January 20.—It is understood that the Allied Governments feel bound to hand over the Customs surplus of $12,000,000 on the 25th of this month in accordance with their promise, notwithstanding the protest made by the South.

Complaint Is Filed Against Ex-Kaiser

Private Individuals Place Formal Action Before Belgian Courts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 18.—A number of private individuals in Belgium have lodged a formal complaint against the dethroned Kaiser before the Belgian Courts of Justice.

460 PASSENGERS DEAD AS STEAMER HITS MINE

French Ship Chaoula Sunk Near Messina; 150 Rescued By British Steamer

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The s.s. Chaoula which left Marseilles on January 13, struck a drifting mine north of Cape Pelorne, near the Straits of Messina, and sank.

The vessel, which belongs to the Compagnie Paquet, had on board 700 passengers, of which a great number were Greek soldiers. It was proceeding from Marseilles to the Piraeus and Constantinople. It is feared that there will be nearly 500 victims. Many of the survivors, wounded by the explosion of the mine, are being cared for in the Messina hospitals.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 16.—The French steamer Chaoula, carrying 650 Greek, Servian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, struck a mine off Messina and sank in four minutes. It is feared that 500 persons have been drowned. The British steamer Cogheston rescued 150.

Paris, January 17.—460 lives were lost through the sinking of the s.s. Chaoula.

Britain And America May Reach Agreement On Freedom Of Seas

No Report In America That Question Will Be Ignored At The Peace Conference

Special Cable to the China Press

San Francisco, Cal., January 19.—Nothing has been published in America to corroborate the report in the Far Eastern press that the question of the freedom of the seas had been settled and would not be discussed at the Peace Conference.

An Associated Press report from Paris dated January 17 said "Careful investigation has made it possible to give more concretely an outline of the war claims of Great Britain and the general desires of England regarding the making of peace. Unofficial statements of representatives of Great Britain show that Britain's aims are regarded as in general coinciding with the aims of the United States. As to the question of the freedom of the seas, Great Britain, it is maintained will in the future as in the past, aim at securing the greatest possible freedom for commerce to all nations during times of peace. This is said to be what Great Britain means by freedom of the seas.

"The rule of warfare by sea Great Britain considers as separate and requiring discussion but she hopes that the causes of war will be removed."

DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT

M. Alves Dead In Rio; Vice-President To Assume Office Till Elections

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, January 15.—The death is announced of President-elect Alves.

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 19.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Rio de Janeiro states that, owing to the death of M. Rodriguez Alves, M. Delfi Moreira, the Vice-President of the Republic, assumes the post of first magistrate of the state until the next election, which will be held in three months.

Gag Rule?

(Cable to the North China Star)

Paris, January, 15—The gag rule was applied to the Peace Conference today by a resolution adopted by the Supreme War Council, providing that the delegates should not discuss the things occuring in closed session.

This brings the gag rule to bear on the Peace missions and the Press. The delegates may come daily to the conferences but they must not tell the subjects for which the Congress is assembled.

DETERMINED MOVE TO END SPARTACIST POWER IN GERMANY

Government And People Bent On Securing Undisturbed Elections

TROOPS IN BERLIN

Great Display Of Force Being Made Has Reassuring Effect

STRIKE PLAN FAILS

Scheme Of Socialists Following Liebknecht Shooting Does Not Stop Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17, 3 p.m.—Apart from the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, there are clear indications that the German Government and people are determined to end the Spartacist movement so that the elections for the National Assembly can be held undisturbed and peace finally attained.

The Government is now making a great display of force in Berlin, where they have a large number of troops with heavy guns, field-guns, armored cars, tanks and flame-throwers and also storm troops with machine-guns. Noske, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces, has issued a proclamation declaring that his troops will protect personal freedom and property, the freedom of the press and unimpeded voting for the National Assembly and those opposing them will be disarmed. The strong action taken by the Government has had a reassuring effect on the population.

Brussels, January 15.—A message sent from Dusseldorf on the 12th states that sharp fighting occurred at some big demonstrations of protest against Spartacist terrorism in which over forty persons were killed. 2,000 armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings and are terrorising the population.

The German military commander in the neutral zone has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the armistice. The Belgian commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

Troops Clear Moabit Quarter

Amsterdam, January 16.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared the Spartacists out of the Moabit quarter. A large number of Spartacists were taken prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms captured after a slight resistance. The city generally was calm last night.

Amsterdam, January 16.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and installing the most modern appliances of war.

Strike Call Fails

Amsterdam, January 19.—A message from Berlin states that the appeal made by the Independent Socialists for a general strike, owing to the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg has been unsuccessful and the great majority of the workers are working.

Amsterdam, January 18.—An investigation has begun to discover whether the officers in command of the troops escorting Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg fulfilled their duty. The officer commanding Rosa Luxemburg's escort has been temporarily suspended because he did not sufficiently protect her against the public.

London, January 17, 2:35 p.m.—An official statement from Berlin confirming the death of the Spartacist leaders Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg states that they were arrested in a suburb of Berlin. After a brief examination before the local staff headquarters, Liebknecht was just entering an automobile on his way to Moabit prison when he received a violent blow from an unknown member of the assembled crowd which caused his head to bleed profusely. Thereupon the chaffeur quickly drove off in order to protect Liebknecht from further molestation, but, owing to the great speed, the car broke down in the Tiergarten. Then, while he was proceeding to the prison on foot, Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warnings, attempted to escape, after stabbing one of the escort in the hand. Liebknecht disregarded repeated calls to stop, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing him.

Rosa Luxemburg Shot

London, January 18.—The last portion of the official story of the death

of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg only spread from Amsterdam today. It states that a crowd broke up the escort and pounced upon Rosa Luxemburg, who was placed in a car unconscious. Subsequently the mob stopped the car, a man shot her and others seized the body and disappeared with it in the darkness.

London, January 18.—Correspondents say that Berlin has been thrown into a state of nervous tension by the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg similar to the tension which existed on the eve of the Bolshevik rising, and people generally fear reprisals by the Spartacides. These acts will undoubtedly embarrass the Government.

Amsterdam, January 16.—A message from Essen states that the Soviet has taken over the control of the coalmines.

Amsterdam, January 17.—A message from Brennen states that martial law has been proclaimed.

HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANE COMPLETES TRIP TO INDIA

Trials For Machines Of Paris-London Air Line Now Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Handley-Page machine which started from England has arrived in India.

Paris, January 16.—The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used in the service between Paris and London will take place near Versailles on Saturday next and the first machine for London leaves on January 25.

London, January 16.—It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry is unchanged and it remains a separate and independent Ministry, the sole connection with the War Office being that one Secretary of State controls both departments. The relations of the Air Ministry with the navy and army are unaltered. The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit a speedy recommencement of civil aviation.

BRITISH WILL REVIVE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

Orders Given For First Battle Squadron To Prepare For Two Years' Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The Sunday Express states that the Government intends to revive the British squadron in the Mediterranean and is sending thereto particularly strong squadron. It declares that orders have been given for the First Battle Squadron to prepare for two years' foreign service and the squadron will include the Ironduke, Benbow, Marlborough, Emperor of India and Canada. A light cruiser squadron and two flotillas of destroyers will accompany the battle squadron, whose base will be at Malta as hitherto.

Use German Ships To Take Home Troops

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Under the terms of the armistice signed at Treves, all the more important German passenger ships, including the Imperator, may be used to transport Americans home.

N.Y.K. Head Guest Of Seattle Man

Baron Kondo Being Entertained By Mr. Samuel Hill, Good Roads Advocate

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Seattle Washington, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Baron Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived here today as guest of Samuel Hill, good roads advocate, who recently returned from the Far East. Baron Kondo is on his way to Paris, accompanied by a staff.

Wilson Will Visit Devastated Regions

President To Go Over Battle Scarred Districts Between Conference Sessions

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Between sessions of the Peace Conference President Wilson will give himself the opportunity to visit the devastated regions of France.

Japanese Get Lien On Shansi Iron Mines

Right To Export Brass Guns Also In New Loan Terms

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 19.—It is now reported that the recent Japanese loan for Y.3,000,000 contracted from the Ankawa Foundry through Mr. Jissoji formerly manager in Peking of the Yokohama Specie Bank, secures a lien on the Shansi Iron mines as well as the right to export gold brass guns.

DR. WU LIEN-TEH TO TALK ON OPIUM EVIL TODAY

Noted Physician To Give Address Before Meeting Of American Woman's Club

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, prominent Chinese physician noted for his plague prevention work who is now in Shanghai in connection with the destruction of the opium stocks, will address the American Woman's Club at the Carlton this afternoon on "The Story of China's Fight Against the Opium Evil."

Dr. Wu is the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the inspection and burning of the opium stocks and his talk is expected to attract a large attendance not only of Club members but of their husbands and friends. The meeting will be at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. Bourne Is Given The Order Of Empire

British War Office Representative In China Rewarded For Services

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Gazette announces the appointment as Commander of the order of the British Empire, for services during the war, of Mr. T. J. Bourne, the war office representative in China.

Can Ship No Liquor Into The States

Telegraphic advice concerning prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors into the United States has been received at the American Consulate-General here. The text of the notification received is as follows:

"By Act of Congress approved November 21, 1918, no distilled malt vinous or the intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilisation; this provision does not apply to shipments en route to United States at the time of passage of act."

Restrictions Lifted On More U.S. Imports

License Need Not Be Produced Save For Certain Commodities

The American Consulate-General here is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the following effect:

"Hereafter Consular Invoices may be certified without the production of United States import license number for all commodities except the following:

Wheat; wheat flour; feathers; peanuts; ferro manganese; spiegeleisen; Egyptian cotton; emery ore; jute, and manufactures thereof; tin, pig; tin, ore; tin, concentrates.

All other commodities are now unrestricted.

Where Does the Money Go?

Even the average man lets a lot of money slip away in a lifetime.

Make no mistake—every dollar thoughtlessly squandered will sometime be NEEDED, and every dollar laid away in the bank will one day come handy.

Have a SAVINGS account. Add something to it from time to time.

If you do, it will soon take on SIZE. In time it will make you a master among men.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road

Lack Of Banknotes Causes Difficulties Throughout Siberia

No Romanoff And Kerensky Money Available; Omsk Paper Is Discounted

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, January 18.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that the entire lack of Romanoff and even of Kerensky bank-notes is causing great difficulties in Siberia.

The only notes available are those issued by the Omsk Government of the face value of 500, 1,000 and 5,000 roubles. Owing to the fact that salaries are paid in these notes and a charge of twenty percent is required when they are changed, the very poor are suffering very greatly. All the small notes have been hidden by the peasants. Labor everywhere is reduced to a very pitiful state while commerce is mostly in the hands of the Chinese who export all the small notes they can get hold of to Manchuria. Transportation also is in a very bad state. However, it is beginning to be felt that the country is governed by a strong will and the population is hoping for an improvement of existing conditions.

The normal output of the Cheremhovo Coal Mines, near Irkutsk, was 8,500,000 poods a year. At the present moment, after the mines have been denationalised, the output is reduced to 2,500,000. During their management the Bolsheviki made a debt of nineteen million roubles and reduced the output to 2,000,000 poods.

On the Ural front the Bolsheviki, before they retreated, destroyed all buildings and stores, inflicting especially heavy damages on the Souiskia and Nijne Tagilskia mills. Sixty percent of the educated classes have been wiped out by the Bolsheviki who mobilised all able to carry arms between the ages of sixteen and forty-three. All priests were mobilised and forced to dig trenches while the churches were used as meeting-places where the Red Guards discussed political questions. There is a minimum price of fifty roubles on officers' heads.

CHINESE SOLDIER'S DEATH RECORDED BY GOLD STAR

Idaho's Service Flag Bears Symbal For Volunteer Killed In American Army

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Pocatello, Idaho, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A gold star has been added to the State's Service Flag in recognition of the supreme sacrifice of Idaho's only Chinese soldier, Sam Soo-hoo, who died from wounds received in action. He had volunteered from Bannock, Idaho, in July, 1917.

AUSTRIAN STATESMAN FAVORS GERMAN UNION

Foreign Secretary Bauer Declares For Alliance In Speech At Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 19.—A message from Vienna states that the Foreign Secretary, Bauer, in an election speech, declared that he favored a union with Germany.

Esthonians Capture Town And Supplies

Bolsheviki Before Retreat From Dorpat Massacre Twenty-Two Hostages

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 19.—(Via Lyons and Koukaga). A message from Stockholm says that the Esthonian official communique announces an advance in the direction of Narva. Dorpat has been captured from the Bolsheviki, who, before leaving the town, massacred twenty-two hostages. The Esthonian captured three guns, a locomotive and more than a hundred wagons.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 16.—An official communique issued by the Esthonian authorities reports: We have occupied the town of Dorpat, which the enemy evacuated.

COL. RUTHERFORD ADMITS SHOOTING MAJOR SETON

Confesses At Inquest And Expresses Regret Over Inability To Kill Self

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The inquest on the body of Major Seton opened this afternoon. Sir Malcolm Seton gave evidence that the deceased was his cousin. Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford called and asked to see Major Seton. A quarter of an hour afterwards several shots were heard. Sir and Lady Seton rushed into the dining-room and found Major Seton dying in the door-way. When asked if he had killed Major Seton, Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford replied quietly: "Yes. I only wish I had another bullet for myself."

The inquest was adjourned.

FRENCH OPERA IS SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 16.—Penelope, a masterpiece of French modern music by M. Faure, has met with a great success at the Opera Comique.

To Release Soldiers For Cotton Mills

No Increase Of Looms And Spindles Until Men Are Discharged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7. (delayed).—The Cotton Control Board has announced that no increase in the number of spindles and looms now running can be permitted at present but the Board is endeavoring to secure the speedy release from the army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The United States Shipping Board announced schedules of freight rates for American cotton shipped from Atlantic ports to Europe during January and February. They range from G.$4.50 for 500 pounds, to English ports, up to G.$5.50 to other ports.

St. John's Alumni To Dine Saturday

University Men To Hold Annual Session At Yih Ping Shan Hotel

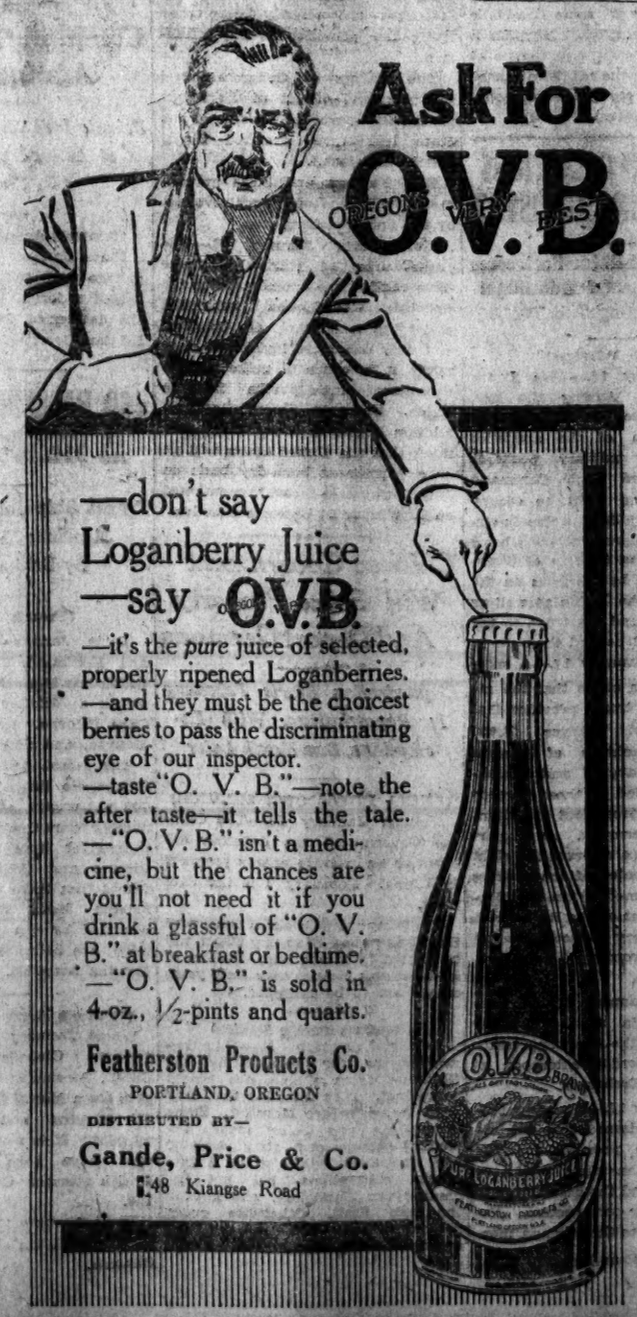
The annual alumni banquet of St. John's University will be held Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road. Mr. B. Atwood Robinson of the Chinese-American Company, Dr. P. W. Kuo of the Nanking Teachers' College and President F. L. Hawks Pott of the University will give addresses. The Municipal band will play. Reservations should be made before Thursday with Mr. V. D. Thomas Tsu, secretary of the Alumni Association.

Cantonese Church Benefit Nets $154

The grand Chrisuhas benefit entertainment given in aid of the Shanghai Institution for the Chinese Blind and the Yunnan Missionary Society under the auspices of the Cantonese Union Church Choir and English Bible Class on December 21 netted a total of $154.00. Of this sum $91.00 was handed over to the superintendent of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Mr. George B. Fryer, and $63.00 to the treasurer of the Yunnan Missionary Society.

The accounts have been checked and found correct by Dr. Ph. de Vargas, of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China, and Dr. Fong F. Sec, of the English Editorial Department, Commercial Press, Ltd.

The committee desire to express their thanks to those who so kindly came and lent their assistance in spite of the heavy downpour.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ORLANDO STILL PREMIER IN NEW ITALIAN CABINET

Sonnino Remains As Foreign Minister; Jugo-Slav Claims Not Favored

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, desires to be fully carried out while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolatti, favor a compromise with the Jugo-Slavs, the surrender of the Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as the Brenner Pass.

London, January 18.—The personnel of the reconstituted Italian Cabinet indicates that Italy is not disposed to conciliation regarding the Jugo-Slav claims. Signor Orlando remains Premier and Baron Sonnino Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IS URGED FOR SIBERIA

Complete Co-ordination Necessary To Assure Russo-Japanese Friendship, Says Speaker

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 18.—On the occasion of Viscount Uchida's dinner this evening to the Economic Siberian Relief Association, Mr. Takahashi made a speech in which he emphasised the necessity for a complete understanding and smooth co-ordination in enterprises, economic assistance and industrial development of the natural resources of Siberia as a means of effectively strengthening the amicable friendship between Russia and Japan.

Baron Megata, the chief of the Economic Relief Association, replied fully supporting Mr. Takahashi and promising that the most careful steps would be taken in order to avoid waste of time and money.

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND 30 PERCENT INCREASE

Federation Also Insists That Advances Made During War Be Continued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Conference of the British Miners Federation decided by 500,000 votes against 23,000 to demand a thirty percent advance in wages and that the advances made during the war should be continued. The minority thought that the demand did not go far enough.

SINN FEIN WILL HOLD CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Assumes Title Of Irish Republican Party, Determined Upon Forcing Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—According to a message from Dublin the Sinn Fein are apparently determined upon forcing the peace. They have assumed the title of the Irish Republican Party and have announced that a Constituent Assembly is opening at the Mansion House on the 21st.

Japan Urges New Cable To America

K. UCHIDA

K. Uchida, former Japanese Minister of Communications, arrived recently in San Francisco en route to Washington. Mr. Uchida declared that the increase of business between Japan and the United States has resulted in a congestion of the cables, and believes that this can be relieved only by adding another system between the two countries. It is believed that his trip to Washington is to seek an agreement with the United States to extend another cable across the Pacific which is to be under joint control and to be paid for by both countries.

RECOMMEND REDUCTION FOR EXCESS PROFITS DUTY

Drop To 65 Percent With Alternative Of Deferred Payment Suggested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the Committee on Financial Risks which was appointed owing to manufacturers and traders fearing that the losses due to the fall in the prices of raw material bought at war-time prices might hinder a full scale of production. The committee recommends alternatively the reduction of the Excess Profits Duty to sixty-five percent for 1919 or the deferring of the payment of part of that duty for five years.

London, January 16.—An influential deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers called on Sir Albert Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, today and urged that the Government should immediately reimpose and strictly enforce the restrictions on the importation of foreign goods which were lifted for three months. It is understood that Sir Albert Stanley undertook to comply with the request at the termination of the aforementioned three months and that he may even extend the list to which the restrictions apply.

GERMAN MINESWEEPERS STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES

All Crews Quit Work After Making Known Their Demands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 15.—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung states that the crews of all the German minesweepers have struck work and are demanding higher wages.

Poles Will Govern Posen And Lithuania

National Council Agrees To Maintain Order And Protect People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 17.—An official message from Berlin says that the Polish National Council has informed the Ebert Government that it has taken over the administration of the province of Posen in order to maintain order.

London, January 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviki and has appointed a High Commissioner who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

CHINESE FORM COMPANY FOR AMERICAN TRADE

New Import And Export Firm Expects To Begin Business Shortly

A new import and export corporation to engage in direct trade between China and the United States has been formed and expects to begin business shortly.

The new firm is to be known as the China-America Trading Corporation and its offices will be at 811 Ningpo Road where overhauling of the premises is now in progress. The president of the corporation is Mr. C. C. Nieh, proprietor of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Co. and a prominent figure in Chinese business circles who during a visit to the United States in 1918 as vice-president of the Chinese Business Commission, was struck with the immense opportunity for such enterprise. Others interested include Mr. Chu Chinglan, former civil governor of Kwangtung; Mr. S. W. Fock, managing director of the Yu Fen Mining Co.; Mr. P. P. Wong and Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, as well as a number of prominent local Chinese merchants. The formation of the company was accomplished largely through the efforts of Mr. S. S. Chow, its secretary and treasurer, who was formerly manager of the Commercial Press Correspondence School and associate editor of the English Student and English Weekly.

The new corporation expects to interest itself especially in the importation of paper, hardware, machinery, arms and sundries, while its principal exports will be wood, oil, tea, silk, piece goods, soya beans and oil. The staffs are being engaged and the firm expects to start business early next month.

REGENT'S VISIT DEFERRED

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 19.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Belgrade states that, owing to considerations due to the political situation, it has been decided that the Prince Regent shall postpone his visit to Paris for a few days.

Unclaimed Telegrams

E. E. Australian and China Tel. Co.

December:

23—Chengvance; Dairen.
27—Edwahline Coy; Genova.
30—Sengkee, Fongkow; Swatow.
30—Wongchingpo, Chinese Industrious Commercial Society, North Wuchang Road; Shameen.
30—Chantoonghin, c/o Mansiauthong; Batavia.

January:

4—Charton, Bickertons Hotel; Hastings.
6—Hongkong Benkokloh; Singapore.
8—Yihsung Naijdah; Shameen.
9—Tantiantai Universato, Utopia; Manila.
13—Monroy; Mazzara Valley.
13—Yutuatiao, c/o Siuliong; Manila.
14—Yhanngyipee; Hongkong.
15—Boombield, c/o Yomoveta; Paris.
16—Chinghong; New York.
16—Chengsonkee; Swatow.
16—Captain Mesney, Jardine Skinner; Karachi.
16—Tecksoon, Yanghong; Swatow.
17—Sietsingsong, Chez Doumer Hospital; Saigon.
18—Just Empress Japan; Mukden.

Great Northern Telegraph Co.

December:

21—Aksenovu Gostinniza, Vidgoba; Vladivostok.
22—Schar Kowskaya, Astor House; Changchun.
29—Claudius Sibiko; Yokohama.
29—Imai, Customs; Tokio.

January:

2—Chapursky, Astor House; Yokohama.
7—Mrs. Clarke Grang, Szechuen Road; Kobe.
15—Johnes, P. O. steamer Nore; Otaru.
17—Louise Rey, Poste Francaise; Kobe.
18—Haas, Astor House; Dairen.

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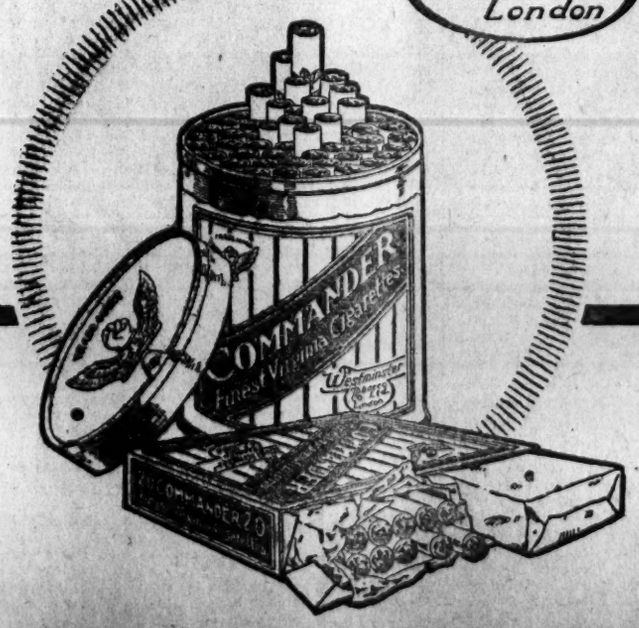

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Clemenceau Will Preside Over Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

the opening of the Peace Conference, welcomed the delegates to Paris, saying that he saw in the decision of the delegates to hold the Conference there the homage of all the nations represented towards the country which, more than any other, had endured the sufferings of the war.

Tribute To Britain

After recounting the outrages which led up to the war, he retraced the successive entry of the Allies into the struggle, paying a special tribute to Great Britain and her Dominions, saying, "Faithfully supported by her Dominions, and Colonies, Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle in which the fate of every country was involved. She and her Dominions and Colonies made prodigious efforts to prevent the war ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right."

Continuing, President Poincare said that the intervention of America was something greater than a great political and military event. It was the supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate.

President Poincare continued: "An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and men who co-operated in this grand work in faith and brotherhood and who have taken pains to eliminate from future peace the cause of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago today the German Empire was proclaimed in the Chateau of Versailles. It was consummated by the theft of two French provinces. It was thus vitiated from its origin and, by the fault of its founders, born in injustice, it has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done and to prevent its recurrence. You hold in your hands the future of the world."

Allies At All Sittings

Referring to the regulations of the Conference, the communique states that the belligerent Powers with general interests, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall participate in all sittings and commissions. The belligerent Powers with particular interest, namely, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siberia, Siam, the Czecho-Slovak Republic and the Powers in state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, shall participate in the sittings of the Conference at which questions concerning them are discussed. The neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard when summoned by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

Nomination Of M. Clemenceau

Paris, January 18.—After the President, the Peace Conference adopted a proposal alloting one Vice-President to each of the five great Powers, after which M. Clemenceau said that the testimonies of friendship from President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George touched him deeply. Their ambition was a great one. They wished to avoid a repetition of the world catastrophe and all of them must remain united if the League of Nations was to be practicable.

With regard to the orders of the day, M. Clemenceau said that he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser and their reports would be submitted to all the delegates. With regard to the responsibility for the crimes committed by the enemy during the time of the war and the legislation for international labor, all the Powers were invited to submit memoranda. The question of the League of Nations would be at the head of the agenda for the next sitting.

The Conference then adjourned.

Great Crowds At Opening

Paris, January 18—Large crowds, including journalists, kinema-men and photographers assembled early before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see the arrival of the delegates at the opening of the great Peace Conference.

M. Jules Cambon was the first arrival. The rest followed in twos and threes. After entering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they passed through the Salon du Congres and th Salon des Ambassadeurs, reaching the Salle de l'Horloge, where they took their appointed places, which were marked by little white gilt-edged cards.

President Wilson, on his arrival, was saluted with drums and fifes and smilingly posed for the cameramen. The delegates from India and the Hedjaz, with their brilliant turbans, lent picturesqueness to the scene. President Poincare was received with the same ceremonial as President Wilson. The delegates chatted in groups in the Salle de l'Horloge, President Wilson conversing at length with M. Clemenceau.

The Allied journalists who were admitted to the Conference were seated in a gallery communicating with the Salle de l'Horloge.

President Poincare entered at 3:05 p.m., walked quickly to the presidential chair and in clear tones delivered the opening address, all standing meanwhile. Mr. Lloyd George entered while the speech was proceeding. President Wilson half turned to President Poincare and gave occasional nods of approval. After President Poincare had concluded, the interpreter, Lieutenant Mantoux, read the presidential speech in English.

Seventy-two delegates were now seated round the horse-shoe table. President Poincare was at the head with President Wilson and the American delegates on his right and Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegates on his left. The secretaries to the Conference sat behind President Poincare, while at the other end of the room the shorthand writers were accommodated. The assistant-secretaries sat at tables at the sides of the room.

The apartment is a gorgeous one overlooking the Quai d'Orsay and the river Seine. It is lofty, with walls literally hidden under gilt rococo ornamentation and is hung with scarlet curtains, while several huge crystal chandeliers depend from the ceiling. The room, which takes its name from a magnificent clock behind the President's chair, really forms half of a vast square apartment divided by a row of immense pillars. The other half of the room was thronged by journalists.

Decide To Curtail Reports

Paris, January 15.—The Peace Conference has decided, that, beyond the official communiques, the newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while the plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

London, January 17.—An official communique from Paris states that the preliminary Peace Conference sat for four and a half hours today.

It was decided to give Belgium and Servia three delegates each at the Peace Conference and the King of the Hedjaz two. This finally establishes the number of delegates representing each power.

The agenda for the opening sitting of the Conference tomorrow afternoon was arranged and the meeting finally examined the question of publicity concerning the discussions of the Peace Conference. It was unanimously registered that the preliminary Peace Conference is anxious that the public, through the press, shall have the fullest information compatible with safeguarding the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honorable settlement shall be reached with a minimum of delay. It is, however, obvious that publicity regarding the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object.

The communique, in justification of the decision of the preliminary Peace Conference, points out that these conversations are far more analgous to the meetings of a cabinet, which are always and necessarily private, rather than to those of a legislature. The essence of the democratic method is that the privately deliberated conclusions of a government shall be subject to consideration by the popular chamber and in other public ways.

Argue Publicity Is Danger

The danger is pointed out of raising national and international controversy by premature publicity and also the fact is impressed that the duties of the delegates would become infinitely more difficult. The communique contends that premature publicity would protract a speedy settlement and, any way, would create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions where a mutual agreement may not have been fully developed.

The concluding paragraph of the communique says that this reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the Great Powers. Regarding the full Conference, the following rule has been adopted: namely, that press representatives shall be admitted to meetings of the full Conference but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the Conference may be held in camera.

Protests Bring Hesitation

Paris, January 16.—Owing to the representations and protest made by the British and American journalists, the Peace Conference has refrained from officially recording the resolution limiting the information supplied to the press to communiques and binding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy. Moreover, the Peace Conference has invited the journalists of the Associated Powers to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference and a committee of the journalists of the Associated Powers has been formed and given plenary powers to submit proposals to the Peace Conference during the sitting on the 17th. The delegation nominated by British journalists comprises the correspondents representing Reuter's agency, The Times and the Daily Chronicle.

There was substantial agreement on the part of the British, Italian and American press delegates to recommend the actual representation of the press at the Conference. The French, however, dissented to it. After the French delegates had withdrawn from the meeting the following resolutions were adopted by the British, Italian and American press delegates:

(1) That there should be direct representation of the press at the sittings of the Conference:

(2) That the press of each of the Great Powers should be represented by no fewer than five delegates and that the smaller powers which had taken an active part in the war should be proportionally represented.

Strong Disapproval Voiced

London, January 16.—It is reported from Paris that strong protests are being registered by the journalists there against the decision of the Peace Conference, coupled with demands for its modification. There are a thousand journalists in Paris for the Conference, five hundred of whom are Americans. This manner of veiling the proceedings of the Conference is strongly disapproved of by most of this morning's papers but the Paris correspondent of The Times, although unable to elucidate the situation, thinks that the press will not be left entirely without official guidance and an understanding that, in addition to the official communique, more detailed reports will be issued on the day following each sitting.

Paris, January 16.—The draconian decision of the Peace Conference that no news except official communiques shall be published by newspapers will be difficult to maintain because it would debar journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently we have applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely. Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there are acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers and the latter fear, perhaps with reason, that a keen public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence it has been decided to keep the press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

London, January 16. Press Bureau.—A message from Paris states that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers and the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and Associated Powers today discussed the relations of the Conference and the press and referred the matter to a meeting of the press and the Allied and Associated Governments this afternoon for an interchange of views concerning future methods.

It was decided that the Allied and Associated Governments should mutually exchange the latest information regarding Russia with a view to a joint examination of the question.

Journalists Form Resolutions

Paris, January 17.—At a meeting of delegates of the Allied and American press the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That it is essential to insure full publicity concerning the Peace Conference.

(2) That the official communiques should be as complete as possible.

(3) That, besides the official communiques, full summaries of each day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication but for the guidance of correspondents, who will maintain full freedom of comment.

(4) We are opposed to any interference of free intercourse between the Peace delegates and responsible journalists.

(5) The committee recommends equality of treatment of the Allied press by the abolition of the censorship in all the Allied countries.

(6) Apart from the general question of the admission of the press to the Conference, this committee is of opinion that journalists representing the Allied countries should be permitted to attend the formal opening session of the Conference.

Voting Rights Discussed

London, January 17.—Reuter's correspondent at Paris, discussing the voting representation at the Peace Conference and particularly referring to the protest that the largest and most important powers have only equal voting rights with the smallest and most inconsiderable, points out that it is necessary to remember that the problems with which the Conference has to deal will not be settled by vote. The Conference is rather a Parliament of Cabinets than "a parliament of man" and it will follow cabinet procedure, whereby policy is not settled by counting heads. The chiefs give the lead and the others follow.

The Peace Conference is and must be guided and controlled by the five Great Powers, who are responsible before the world and history for the decisions of the Conference. The Great Powers are the custodians of vast existing interests and all have vital principles which they are not willing to entrust to settlement by vote. It is inconceivable for example that Great Britain, because she is represented at the Peace Conference, should be compelled to abandon her historic attitude on the question of the freedom of the seas because of a hostile majority vote: similarly France with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, and Italy with regard to the Trentino.

The underlying principle, therefore, is the agreement among the five Great Powers. Without it no settlement is possible.

While the delegates of all Great Powers will attend all the sittings, the delegates of the smaller powers, the Dominions and India, will attend only when invited. Hence when the freedom of the seas, which affects all nations, is discussed, it is assumed that all nations, including the Dominions overseas, will be present. It is clear that the panel system admits of the perpetual representation of the Dominions and there is nothing to prevent the British delegation comprising Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada; Mr. W. M. Hughes, representing Australia; General Botha, the Premier of South Africa, and General Smuts, if it is thought desirable. Anyhow, it is extremely probable that when the Dominions and India are not represented as such, one or more of the direct delegates appointed by the Imperial Government will drop out and will be replaced by Dominions or Indian statesmen so that the overseas Empire may always be in a position to know what is transpiring and to make its voice heard.

French Language For Conference

Paris, January 16.—The question of the language to be used at the discussions at the Peace table were taken up today. It is understood that the position of the American and British delegations was that the discussions should be bi-lingual but in the case of a text treaty a bi-lingual document is inadvisable on account of the difficulty of an exact literal translation and therefore French was chosen.

M. Sazonoff, formerly Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government has reached Paris. Two suggestions have been made: one that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing a certain established Government in Russia and the other that an Inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russian interests in Western Russia.

Wilson Denies Reports

Paris, January 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said that the Conference is pursuing its labors in a spirit of cordiality and complete conciliation. He stated that President Wilson "ejaculated "what abominable lies" on learning that the New York Tribune had published that he would withdraw all the Americans and leave France himself if some of his demands were not conceded.

M. Clemenceau added that the Conference favored publicity but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret in order to avoid bad feeling.

Siam Has Two Delegates

Le Temps understands that Siam, which effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two delegates instead of one while it is anticipated that certain nations which have been allotted two delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on the 18th against under-representation.

Paris, January 18.—With regard to the representation of India at the Peace Conference, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, decided, with the approval of the Premier, in view of the historic importance of the opening meeting, to depute Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir Satyendra Sinha to be the representatives of India on this occasion.

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukazs). The President of the United States of America, the Premiers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the great Allied and Associated Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors at Paris and London, met on Friday morning and afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting decided to give Belgium and Servia three delegates at the Conference.

It also dealt with the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions at the Conference and adopted the following rule:

"Press representatives will be admitted to the sitting of the plenary conferences but, on such occasions as shall be judged necessary, the deliberations of the Conference shall be carried on without publicity."

Labor Leader Invited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, a Labor member of the War Cabinet, has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. In an interview, he said that he would voice the feelings of British Labor at Paris. He advocated that some authority should be established which should be responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations for industrial questions, with a view to promoting humane conditions for labor throughout the world.

London, January 17.—In a message from Paris yesterday it is reported that Great Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes, formerly Premier of Australia, to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

London, January 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, in a message dated the 16th, says that the feeling of Germany and the question of indemnity are the two points where any difference of opinion among the plenipotentiaries now centers. An agreement will probably be reached with regard to the first but the second presents greater difficulties. The earlier differences with regard to the freedom of the seas have now disappeared.

Amsterdam, January 17.—Berlin and Munich newspapers state that Prince Lichnowsky will be the leader of the German Peace Delegation.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Public opinion favors Shanghai for the seat of the internal peace conference, according to a telegram from General Li Shun of Nanking Sunday. General Li stated that he would go to Shanghai if the Government decided to have it there in accordance with the public wishes. President Hsu Shih-chang, however, has instructed Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief Northern delegate, to remain in Nanking and not to go to Shanghai until he hears definitely from Peking.

Mr. Obata, the new Japanese Minister, has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to allow the exportation of 1,000,000 piculs of rice from China to Japan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has handed the request over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Tien Wen-li, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will consult the Commission on War Provisions before making an official reply.

Regulations governing the administration of enemy property in China will be promulgated by a Presidential mandate shortly.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Agriculture and Commerce and of Finance have jointly recommended the decoration of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Mr. Li Ching-ming in recognition of their services in connection with the International Tariff Revision Conference.

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ROWING CLUB AND NAVY WIN BASKETBALL GAMES

Defeat Training School And Reds In League Battles Yesterday

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Y.M.C.A. Blues	1	0	1.000
Training School	2	1	.666
American School	1	1	.500
U.S. Navy	1	1	.500
Rowing Club	1	1	.500
Y.M.C.A. Reds	0	2	.000

Two games in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League were played yesterday, the Rowing Club beating the Y.M.C.A. Training School 24-17 in a close game in the afternoon, and the Navy winning from the Y.M.C.A. Reds 31-23 in the evening. Both games were played at the Rowing Club gymnasium and quite a few spectators were out.

The second week of the circuit starts out with the Blues in the lead, Training School in second place and bidding fair to upset the Blues Thursday night, three teams tied for third position and the Reds in the cellar. The latter team was handicapped last night by the absence of Captain Swan but staged a fight against the Navy that made the service men travel to win.

The afternoon game was a hummer. The Rowing Club and Training School quintets grappled five minutes before Kline shot a basket and the score was close all the way. Rowing Club players had dozens of shots at the baskets but their shooting showed lack of practice. Neprud's rushes through center, Campbell's work at guard and Toong's all-around play were the features.

The Navy team work was too much for the Reds last night the sailors asserting themselves particularly in the second half after the first period ended with the score 10-9 Navywards.

Both games were remarkably clean.

The summaries:

Rowing Club 24		Training School 17
Little	lf	
Nash	lf	Toong
Scott	lf	Hsu
Kline	rf	Ling
Neprud	c	Hoh
Haskell	lg	Koo
Johns	lg	
Campbell	rg	Wang

Goals from floor: Neprud, 6; Kline, 2; Little, 2; Scott, Toong, 3; Hsu, 3; Wang. Goals from fouls: Kline, Neprud, Toong, 3. Time: 15 and 20-minute periods. Referee: Bradley. Timer: Scott. Scorer: McCloy.

U.S. Navy 31		Y.M.C.A. Reds 23
Connor	lf	Wilner
Mack	rf	McCloy
Folsom	c	Starrett
Ball	lg	Geldart
Flaherty	rg	Adamson
	rg	Hykes

Goals from floor: Connor, 7; Folsom, 2; Mack, 3; Flaherty, 2; Starrett, 2; Wilner, 2; McCloy, 5. Goals from fouls: McCloy, 5; Mack, 3. Time: Two 15-minute periods. Referee: Neprud. Timer: Scott. Scorer: Little.

POLES AT WARSAW AGREE WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL

Paderewski Becomes Prime Minister, Forming Cabinet, Pilsudki Chief Of Staff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, announces that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the delegation from Warsaw as the result of which Paderewski becomes Prime Minister of Poland and is now engaged in forming a Coalition Cabinet. This signifies that a complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and Paderewski and the former remains Chief of the Polish State. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councillor Dmowski and a delegate nominated by General Pilsudski.

Arthur Henderson Begged Wilson To Make Trip Abroad

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

"I pleaded for months that President Wilson attend the peace conference, for he is our greatest safeguard," said Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader and former member of the War Cabinet, in a recent speech at Cardiff, Wales, according to a report from London.

WILLOWS WIN SUNDAY

The Willows Football Club defeated the Jewish Recreation Club eleven 2-1 in a well played game at Hongkew Park Sunday afternoon. Bowman and Kahn scored for the Willows and Simons for the Jewish Club Both teams were short of players, the Willows playing eight and the Jewish Recreation Club ten men.

Bolsheviki Establish Free Love Regime

Respectable Women Flogged In Several Towns For Not Yielding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Major-General Poole, the Commander of the Allied forces on the North Russia front, in a message dated the 8th, states that evidence shows that the Bolshevik decree for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and Commissaries of Free Love established in several towns. Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

Stockholm, January 15.—Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevist regime. A violent peasant rising has occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevist Peasant Committees, who are exercising a tyrannical dictatorship, while the employes of three of the largest munition factories in Russia have struck for an agreement with the bourgeoisie and an end to civil war.

London, January 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Hetmen of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that General Denikin shall assume the supreme command of all the Russian naval and military forces in South Russia.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, January 19.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that General Denikin's army has effected a junction with General Krasnoff's army and Feliminoff's Kuban Cossacks and General Denikin has assumed the chief command of all the armies in South Russia, totaling nearly 350,000 men. General Fauen (? Janan) has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in Eastern Russia and Siberia and General Gaida, who has left the Czech service, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian armies on the Siberian front and will co-operate in the operations with Yoen (? Janan).

Propose Press Club At Peking Dinner

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 19.—Yesterday evening the Chinese Journalists Association gave a dinner to the foreign journalists at which it was resolved to form a Press Club and to invite all the Peking journalists to join with a view to exchanging opinions and discussing important questions.

FOCH PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Youth Of U.S. Brought Renewed Hope And Were Great Factor In Success, He Says

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Traves, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Marshal Foch, interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, said: "This forms a happy opportunity to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and the part it played on our side. Your soldiers came young and enthusiastic, carried forward by glorious idealism, and marched to battle with admirable gallantry. When they appeared, our armies, as you know, had been fighting three years in the relentless struggle and the mantle of war lay heavily on them. We were magnificently comforted by the vitality of your arms.

"The youth of the United States brought a renewal of hope that brought us to victory. This moral factor was of the highest importance. But also you brought enormous material aid and placed all at our disposal, contributing greatly to the success of the Allied armies. We will never forget what you Americans did.

"General Pershing wished as far as possible to have this army concentrated on an American sector. The American sector in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse were sectors hard to tackle and with considerable obstructions.

"'All right,' I said to him, 'Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with everything, with all that they are after. Go to it.'

"Everything went so well that now we are on the Rhine."

Tuan Selects Units For Defense Force

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 19.—General Tuan Chi-jui proposes to utilise the personnel of the Transport Corps for three divisions of the so-called National Defense Force. President Hsu Shih-chang objected to the first scheme formulated by General Tuan to draw men from the regular regiments.

British Red Cross Society

	Tls.	$
Bank Interest, less expenses of "Our Day, 1918"	35.03	
G. Tudhope, (January)	25.00	
Mrs. Rice and Miss Snow		10.00
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	£400 5,060.03	10.00
$10.00 @ 7.18	7.18	
	5,067.21	
£1,288/16/0 @ 5/1¼	5,050.00	
In hand Tls.	17.21	

Drafts for £1,288/16/0 and £400/0/0 have been forwarded by me to London.

SKINNER TURNER.
H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Obituary

Mr. Henry Duveen

Reuter's Service

New York, January 16.—The death is announced of the well-known art-dealer Mr. Henry Duveen.

CHINA HERE THURSDAY

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China, with mail from the United States and 700 tons of cargo for Shanghai, will arrive at Hongkew Wharf Thursday morning. The China is due at Nagasaki this morning.

REST FOR MOTHERS

How many babies wake up just about the mother's bed-time and keep her busy for a good part of the night. The mother may not see anything apparently the matter with the child, but she may depend upon it that when baby is cross and sleepless there is something wrong, and the little one is taking the only means he has of telling it.

Under such circumstances Baby's Own Tablets are just the friend needed. They contain no opiates, but send baby to sleep simply because they remove the cause of his sleeplessness and make him feel well and comfortable. They are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, fever, indigestion and worms; they promote appetite and regular development.

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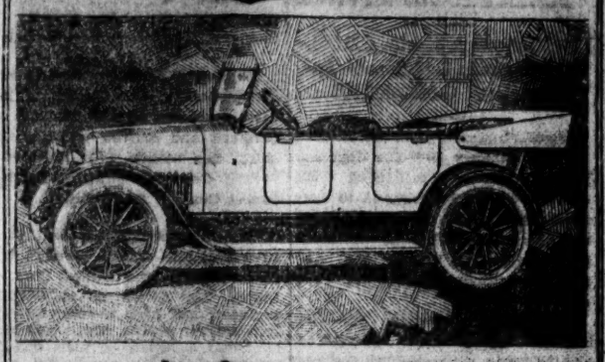
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HUGE SUM IS NECESSARY TO FEED FREED REGIONS

Food Council Estimates £80,000,000 Required; U.S. Senate Appropriates G.$100,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 16.—The Supreme Food Council has concluded that £80,000,000 will be required to feed the peoples of the liberated regions and Armenia until next summer and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

Washington, January 16.—The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported favorably on the appropriation of G.$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

News Brevities

Twenty-one passengers and members of the crew of the steamer Quantico, owned by the United States Shipping Board and operated by the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, perished when the vessel, the largest in the inter-island fleet, was wrecked off the northwestern part of Tablas Island, Romblon, by the Christmas typhoon which swept the southern islands, according to the latest figures given out by Victor C. Hall, manager of the Manila branch of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, and E. O. Howe, general manager for the company in the Orient stationed at Shanghai, who was on board the Quantico.

* * *

The Christmas typhoon, the center of which passed just to the south of Albay and hit the province of Sorsogon with great force, was accompanied by a small tidal wave which inundated the greater part of the town of Legaspi to a depth of from three to five feet, caused the destruction of considerable property and was responsible for at least five deaths, according to Manila advices. In addition to this, the winds caused great damage in many Albay towns, Albay and Daraga being particularly heavy hit.

* * *

Lieutenant-Commanders K. Kurokawa and M. Idemitsu were among the through passengers for Liverpool of the Tamba Maru which left yesterday.

* * *

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Evelyn Torrance of Manila to Captain Elmer F. Wallander, stationed at Tientsin with the 15th U.S. Infantry.

* * *

Liberty Bonds of the fourth issue have arrived and are awaiting delivery at the International Banking Corporation, American-Oriental Bank and the American Express Company offices.

* * *

Lady Fraser, President of the Siberian Comforts Fund, has received by telegraph from Vladivostok acknowledgment of the safe arrival of the Christmas dinner and other gifts sent last month. She is requested to convey to the many kind donors the hearty thanks and good wishes of all the officers to whom they were sent.

* * *

Peking papers say that the notes of the Government banks are gradually rising in value. As a result a large number of Chinese banks are expected to go bankrupt on account of their speculations.

* * *

President Hsu Shih-chang has given a personal gift of $20,000 toward the funeral expenses of the late Madame Yuan, wife of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Hester Goldenburg, sister of Mrs. W. J. Warmsley, to Mr. William North, manager of the International Bank at Hankow, will take place February 4 in Tientsin.

* * *

London papers announce that the Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Captain R. N. G. Atkinson, M. C. On one occasion he was attacked by eight Fokker biplanes, one of which he shot down.

* * *

Of twenty-five men arrested in a gambling raid made in a place on Mokansan Road by Inspector Young, Sub-Inspector Alers and Sikh and Chinese police Saturday night only two appeared in the Mixed Court when the cases were called yesterday. These were fined $5 each while the bail of $5 each for the other participants and of $20 for the proprietor of the place was forfeited.

* * *

Captain Ress Lewis was among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday.

* * *

M. Gaston Kahn, former French Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed French Minister to Bangkok and arrived at his post early this month. M. Kahn was French Consul-General in London during the last two years.

* * *

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. will have an automobile school through the generosity of the Auto Club of China. Mr. Eitter, an automobile engineer, has been secured to give instructions daily. Two automobiles and a supply of tools will be purchased by the association and instruction is expected to begin next week. The school will be located at 12 Soochow Road. Particulars made be had by applying to Mr. Z. J. Tsu of the Y.M.C.A..

* * *

Members of the committee in charge report a large advance sale of tickets for the tea-dansant to be given in aid of the Siberian Relief Fund by the American Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon at the Carlton. The tickets are selling at one dollar.

* * *

The American University Club is giving a dinner dance at the Carlton Friday evening. Members may secure additional tickets at $4 each from Mr. T. C. Britton, 'phone Central 65, and special arrangements for tables may be made with Mr. Louis Ladow, 'phone Central 2201.

* * *

Messrs. Walter E. Olsen and Company have purchased the Helios tobacco factory, formerly owned by German interests in Manila, for G.$200,000 from the Manila representative of the Alien Property Custodian. The Helios, with allied plants at Malabon, employs 2,000 cigar makers and produces 5,000,000 cigars monthly. The Helios is the third German cigar factory purchased by Olsen and Company, the firm having acquired the Giralda and El Oriente Fabrica de Tobacos.

Officials Regulate Opium Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

try and report later. Many hypodermic syringes are sold and there are probably 100 sellers of morphia in the southern suburb of Shanhaikwan.

Opium is not cultivated in Tongshan, but there are twelve places where it is sold; there are opium dens, and the opium is said to come from outside the Wall, and is sold secretly. There are seven or eight places where morphia is sold, illicitly, and entirely, or almost entirely, by Japanese. The Japanese sell it to Chinese pedlars who carry it about. There is a strong Cantonese element among the inhabitants, and morphia and opium are largely used by them. The magistrate recently fined one smoker $1,000, but the officials are unable to deal with the Japanese trade in morphia.

In Hokienhsien the poppy is not cultivated, but opium is largely used in official circles. There is a wide trade in morphia, and within the walls of the city, which has a population of 31,000, there are thirty places where hypodermic injections may be obtained. It is "officially illicit" but the caustic remark is made, "but this is Feng Kuo-chang's home."

From Siaochang, Ch'ichow, Taming, Kalgan and Kwailoh the reports are much better. There is some trade in opium in Siaochang and Ch'ichow, but it is to some extent controlled by the local magistrates. But neither of these places is free from the trade in morphia, but the last named three places are free from opium or morphia.

Buy From Japanese

From Taming we learn that if any one wants morphia they cross the border into Shantung and buy it from the Japanese, and if any Japanese cross the provincial border the official details a detective to watch him. Here before the edict a good deal was done by missionaries in the way of opium refugees, but of late years they have seen but little of the effects of opium.

From the province of Shansi we have a great number of replies. They are all of the same tenor. The province is practically clear of opium, very little is sold and the poppy is scarcely cultivated anywhere, and what there may be is very secret and illegal. The officials seem to keep the opium evil down with a strong hand, and do this because the Governor is very severe. From a residence of nearly thirty years in the province I know personally that the poppy used to be grown everywhere, and in many places about ninety percent of the adult male population and sixty percent of the adult female population used opium in some form or another, and many children were accustomed to its use before they had reached their 'teens. The evidence from Shansi is invaluable in showing what a virtuous and determined Governor can do. From North to South and from East to West in Shansi there cannot be as much opium used in a year now as would have been consumed in one small village in a week in former years.

Similar Conditions In Honan

I have two reports from Honan and one from Shantung, and these report much the same conditions as in Shansi, but we have not yet received sufficient information to give the full results of the enquiry concerning the general condition of these provinces.

The reports from different parts of Shensi all tell the same sad tale in almost the same words. The poppy is cultivated most extensively by the Governor's order, and a tax of $6 per mow is charged. If the tax is paid the officials do not interfere in the growth of the poppy. The trade is open, and opium is sold locally and exported. In one place the officials prohibited the farmers from pulling up the opium that had been sown and threatened a double fine on any farmer who pulled up his opium. The contrast between the provinces of Shansi and Shensi is most marked and the cause is because in Shansi the Governor used all his authority and power against the trade, and in Shensi the Governor permitted and encouraged it for the sake of his revenues.

A large number of replies shows that there is a very strong and genuine sentiment against the use of opium and morphia, although this sentiment is not organised and made expressive. This is noteworthy, because in fighting an evil like this half the battle is won if there is an expressed strong public sentiment on the right side.

This report testifies that (1) the use of opium can be suppressed, and that very much good has been effected; (2) that a great deal depends on the action of Provincial Governors and the officials generally; (3) the charges made that Japanese traders are extensively engaged in the morphia trade are amply sustained, while some high officials have very dirty fingers in the matter of opium.

(Signed) Arthur Sowerby.

642 Chests Burned In Pootung Furnaces

The entire stock of Bengal and Malwa opium inspected in the Jardine, Matheson godowns, 642 chests in all, was reduced to ashes by yesterday evening in the Pootung kilns. Examination of the remaining stock, consisting of 565 cases stored in the Sassoon godown, will begin this morning at 9 o'clock at the Ewo godown. The chests were removed yesterday from the Sassoon godown to the Ewo godown under the guard of armed constables. Three days will be required for the examination and the burning of this lot will begin Friday morning. The old white tickets will admit the representatives of the organisations to the examination today.

With a strong breeze, the destruction yesterday was fast. Two hundred and twenty-two chests were committed to the flames during the day. The number of chests burned Sunday was 200. The ashes in the kilns were completely cleaned out last night. These will be put into bags and mixed with salt, which will neutralise the opium that might be left, and will be thrown into the sea on a later date.

A case of opium pilferring was discovered Sunday when a customs coolie named Chang Wen was found to be in possession of a piece of Malwa opium, weighing about five ounces. He was immediately arrested and handed over to the Chapei police.

Make New Conditions In Armistice Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

chant fleet at the disposal of the Allies.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 17.—An official statement issued in Berlin says that at the negotiations for the prolongation of the armistice, which took place in Marshal Foch's saloon carriage, Herr Erzberger complained that peace was being delayed, that the economic movement between Germany and occupied Germany had been destroyed, that the measures taken in Alsace-Lorraine showed that Franec aimed at anticipating the decision of the Peace Conference by annexing the provinces without consulting the people and that the blockade was growing worse, with the possible consequence of a world revolution.

Paris, January 18.—In the course of an interview Marshal Foch expressed the opinion that the Germans have not exaggerated much regarding the need at present prevailing in Germany and specially in Austria, where the population is certainly bordering on famine.

Marshal Foch does not share the view that Germany is incapable of further effort as she still possesses an army, although it is a disorganised one. On the other hand the Allied occupation of the Rhineland constitutes the strongest imaginable strategic barrier, especially as the Allies possess all the main avenues into Germany.

Marshal Foch does not fear a serious growth of Bolshevism in Germany but believes that Germany will pull herself together and sweep aside this wave of poison-gas.

Paris, January 16.—The text of the terms of the new armistice confirms the earlier messages from Paris and also the conditions in Berlin cabled yesterday evening. Furthermore they stipulate for the establishment of a committee appointed by the Associated Powers to control the repatriation of Russian prisoners in Germany. This committee will sit in Berlin.

The German merchant marine is being taken over in order to assure the supply of foodstuffs to Germany and the rest of Europe. This arrangement is without prejudice to the final disposal of the vessels. The restitution of material removed from France and Belgium is stipulated.

U.S. Sugar Exports To Be Extended

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The War Trade Board announced that licenses for the exportation of sugar to all destinations except the United Kingdom, France and Italy would be considered after February 1.

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(Second Section)

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The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
20893

The International Recreation Club

The Public is hereby notified that tickets for admission for the season ending 1918 have all been cancelled and tickets for 1919 are now obtainable upon application in person to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

Motor-Cycle Raffle

The Cleveland motor-cycle raffled at the Astor Bar on the 5th October, 1918, winning number 171. If not claimed within seven days will be sold and the proceeds handed over to local charities.

F. FERNANDEZ.
20869

NOTICE

We understand that a certain party under the name of Edgard H. Bloch has been using our name as his address and stating that he is employed by us. We wish to warn the Public that this party has never been employed by us, nor is he connected with us in any way whatsoever.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.
38 Canton Road.
20908

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
20874

DAHLIA

Six New Sorts:—
Cuctus, Peony, Decorative, Collarette, Pompon, Single.
Best Mixed per
10 bulbs $ 3.50
50 bulbs $15.00
(Postage included)
Only Money Orders of the Chinese Post Office will be accepted.

The Tinghai Nursery, Ltd.
Tinghai, China.
20761

GUINNESS STOUT

Foster's Bottling "Bugle Brand"
Pints and Splits

RON BACARDI
Have you tried a Ron Bacardi Cocktail ?

FINEST JAMAICA RUM

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

S/S "SANUKI MARU"

Sailing from Kobe on or about February 25th for South African and South American Ports.

For freight apply to
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Tel. No. North 167 Export Department
20833

ALLIED WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

The Organisations affiliated in the above Association have decided to divide the work of supplying warm garments for Siberia (for which work subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treas. of the different Organisations) as follows:

Padded garments (new), for adults, Siberian Comforts Fund, Hon. Treas. H. H. Fox, Esq., C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

Padded garments (worn, Chinese), American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, Hon. Treas. J. J. Keegan, Esq., 4 The Bund.

(worn garments, in good condition, may be sent to 25 Ave. Edouard VII, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10—noon and 2—4 p.m.)

Women's garments (new), Russian Section, A.W.R.A., Mme. Grosse, Russian Consulate General.

Children's garments, padded and other (new), B.W.W.A., Hon. Treas. Sir H. de Sausmarez, H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Infants' clothing (new), Italian Women's Work. Hon. Treas. Monsieur Bena, 63 Szechuen Road and French Croix Rouge, Hon. Treas. Monsieur Gilis, Municipalite Francaise.

All worn foreign clothing may be sent to the A.R.C., 188 Kiangse Road, or to Mr. H. H. Browett, Siberian Comforts Fund, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
20891

Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 1¼" to 3½" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

Just Arrived

STEEL FILES and OFFICE FURNITURE

4-DRAWER SECTIONS,
S-T-A-K-U-P UNITS,
BOOK CASES, ETC.

(The well-known MACEY Line)

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
PHONE CENTRAL 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: "MACKBAUCK"

Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

Best House Coal	No. 1	per ton	$26
" "	" 2	"	24
" "	" 3	"	22
" Kitchen	" 1	"	23
" "	" 2	"	21
Hongay Anthracite	" 1	"	33
"	" 2	"	31
Honan	" 1	"	29
"	" 2	"	28

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.
Phone, Central 3255.
Order books on application.
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128A Szechuen Road.
19927

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, a couple of trained sporting dogs. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
20887 J.21.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

LOST

A Bill of lading, No. 15, marked G.G, calling for 211 packages of "White Stork Brand" Raw Cotton, iron-lined packing, having delivered 200 packages and remaining 11, imported per S.S. Teh Shing, trip No. 30. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said Bill, as declaration of its loss and cancellation has been made at the Hoong On Godown. This notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

SING TAI YAH.
(信泰協花號)
Shanghai, January 14, 1919.
20845

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-yün, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let from February 1st, large front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, small well-furnished rooms, with board. Good table. Moderate terms. Apply 6 Quinsan Gardens.
20913 J.23.

TO LET, near Bund, a comfortably furnished apartment of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
20921 J.26.

TO LET, in Carter Road, comfortable furnished bedroom with verandah and with large bathroom in private English family. With or without board. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
20901 J.22.

SMALL COSY single room free, with bathroom. Good home excellent board. Moderate terms. Apply to Box [illegible] THE CHINA PRESS.
20910 J.19.

TO LET, Central, with excellent board and attendance, one extra large well-furnished bed-sitting-room, private modern bathroom. Also one single bedroom, very cheerful. Apply 103 Szechuen Road.
20876

ROOM and Board. Quiet street. Good cooking closely supervised. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
20888 J.25.

EDUCATIONAL

STUDENT of Petrograd university wants English lesson in exchange for Russian. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
20915 J.21.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, beautifully furnished, detached house in French-town; garage and spacious lawn; four or six months from March 1st. Rent Tls. 150. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
20898 J.25.

TO LET, modern, nicely furnished, detached, seven-roomed residence; Western district, with tennis court, garage and stabling. Would sell new furniture (used seven months) at reasonable price. Apply 20 Yates Road.
20868 J.22.

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.
20860

TO LET, 11 Tifeng Road (at Yu Yuen Road), very modern, six-roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Taels 110. Open for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20846

TO LET, the detached house, 63 Carter Road, containing seven rooms with bathrooms attached, hot and cold water installation, tennis, garage, stables. Apply Lester, Johnson and Morris or on premises.
20865 J.21.

SITUATION VACANT

TEACHER (Chinese) of English wanted for outport. Adequate salary and accommodation. Preference given to college graduate with experience. Apply to Mr. M. Ting, 61 Honan Road.
20912 J.23.

WANTED, by American export and import firm, experienced stenographer, foreigner preferred. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
20879 J.21.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY stenographer and typist of long experience, having held positions of trust, wishes position with a reputable firm. Has executive ability and can take charge of a department. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
20916 J.24.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST: Young lady with some house experience in Pitman's shorthand and typewriting, wishes position; willing to start with small salary. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
20920 J.23.

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist desires position. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
20855

EDITOR, Far East, practical man, able to take charge of newspaper business. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
20862 J.21.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one "Indian" Flat twin motorcycle, 1918 model, in first-class order and condition. Those interested please apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
20919 J.26.

LOST, black and white Japanese dog, female; reward. Finder please notify Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
20918 J.23.

FOR SALE: One "Milburn" closed electric car, in excellent condition; most economical car to operate in Shanghai. Carries four passengers, runs 18 miles an hour; will run 50 miles on one charge. Anyone can drive in a day. Recently thoroughly overhauled and painted. Owner leaving for home. Car can be seen at Andersen, Meyer and Co., car number "1538." Reply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
20861 J.25.

WANTED a gentle horse, suitable for carriage and riding. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
20899 J.24.

FOR SALE, French language machine, together with 32 records and five books of instruction. A bargain for students of French. Also, one half-plate camera, symmetrical lens, and nine books form slides and stand, all in good condition. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
20900 J.22.

FOR SALE, a light six-cylinder touring car, just been painted and overhauled, very economical. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Garage Phone West 1213 and 1202.
20892 J.21.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 13,500 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

FOR SALE, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a new five-room, furnished cottage, on a six mow lot, for Taels three thousand nine hundred (Tls. 3,900.00). Miss Mary A. Hill, Tungchangfu.
20894

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

The China Press

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Misty, milder, fine weather with moderate northerly breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 21, 1919

The Press And The Peace Conference

IN the course of a brief, but striking, pamphlet issued last year, written by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, it was pointed out that the coming establishment of a League of Nations implied "the suppression of secret diplomacy and the development of parliamentary control over cabinets." The formation of the League would mean, affirmed the writer, that "a vigilant watch will be kept over the activities of Foreign Ministers, diplomatists, and the agents of international finance. It involves full publicity for all agreements between states. It will render powerless for further mischief the evil influences of the armament trusts, which are so largely responsible for the awful tragedy in which the world is at present involved."

Happily, the curtain is now being drawn over the tragedy to which he referred, but in its place another sort of drama is being presently enacted on the world's stage. Though the actual carnage of war is over, the need was never greater for the governments of the Allies to remain consistent and true to the principles so often enunciated by them—the very principles for which the stupendous sacrifices of the War were ungrudgingly made. Not the least of those principles is that of open diplomacy, as opposed to the secret diplomacy which has been responsible in the past for so much of the world's misery. The draconian decision of the Peace Conference that no news except official communiques shall be published by newspapers and that the plenipotentiaries will undertake not to reveal anything of the discussions, is incompatible with the spirit of that principle.

In another column today will be found, in addition to Reuter's local cables, an American Wireless from Lyons which we reprint from a Tientsin contemporary reporting the application of what is known as the "gag rule" to the Peace Conference. What this will mean the dullest intellect cannot fail to grasp. It will debar newspapers and press correspondents from writing on many vital issues of the hour. It is not merely a question of rendering press opinions on the progress of the Peace Conference colorless, but the question goes further than that—it goes to the very root of the freedom earned by humanity by the sacrifices it has made. The liberty of the press is part of the general freedom so dearly purchased with blood and treasure, and the idea of diplomacy carried on behind locked doors at the very moment the world has been led to anticipate the advent of a new era somehow sounds strange and unreal.

The dangers of secret diplomacy in the past have been so apparent that it is not necessary to dwell thereon at any length, but a specific instance might with advantage be given. It occurred on the morrow of the Russo-Japanese War. On the return to Japan of the late Marquis Komura from Portsmouth, not only was he the most unpopular man in his country, but he was even beset with personal danger, in spite of the fact that he brought back with him a peace treaty—"the best possible one to be concluded in the circumstances as they stood at that time," as the Herald of Asia points out. The fault chiefly lay in the government of that time. It had not taken the nation into its confidence but had kept the war situation from the people as a complete secret.

If the dangers of secret diplomacy in the past have been great, they are far greater today. Only last week there was received a message stating that it was hardly outside the bounds of possibility for the Peace Conference to last one year. It may not last that long, but it may easily drag on for the better part of that time. And it may be still further protracted. If the Supreme War Council makes no modification in its decision to dole out official communiques to the press, most probably according to the caprice of some official or other to whom the work will be entrusted, then the prospect before us is not a bright one. Wherever we turn our eyes, we are confronted with grave problems of which the world wants to know as much as possible. The problem of Russia looms more ominously on the world's political horizon than ever before. There is no more Russia, apparently. The territory that was formerly known as Russia is now a vast, disorganised mass which is causing the gravest anxiety to the Allied Powers. Admittedly none of the Allied governments has accurate or reliable information about what is happening in Russia. So it is obvious they can have no definite plan of action there. The world wants to know all it can about Russia.

Then, again, it is clear, in view of the present state of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, that the delegates, if any, who will officially represent these states at the Peace Conference will not be really representative of more than a fraction of the peoples of these countries, and it is only just and fair, not only to these peoples, but to the world at large, that we should know what is to be done with them. A system of garrisoning these countries with allen troops might conceivably precipitate a new sort of crisis and substitute another evil for the war just concluded, as we must not forget that in France, Italy and England there is an element with Bolshevist tendencies. An ill-advised decision of the Peace Conference to keep its discussions virtually secret will not only produce universal resentment and suspicion but it will give rise to a crop of canards, rumors and "bunders" which will serve but further to upset sane thought and reason.

The peoples who have been involved in the struggle for which they have given so much are more vitally involved in the issues of the Peace Conference than the governments which represent them and, therefore, they are entitled to the fullest and frankest publicity that will assist in the forming and moulding of their opinion. The hole-and-corner method of conducting Peace Conferences is certainly out of date. We have a right to know what is going on, even though there may be sharp differences of opinion among the Allied statesmen. Concealment will not tend to mend matters. In the light of the bitter experience of the past, it is the course of wisdom and prudence on the part of the Allied Governments to keep their people well posted on the proceedings at Versailles, as any estrangement between peoples and governments in this critical period can only have the most regrettable results. When governments do not trust their people and make diplomatic engagements without the knowledge and consent of their peoples they cease to be democratic governments and their actions do not make the world safe for democracy."

Correspondence

What Mr. Tucker Said

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

SIR,—With reference to the letter in today's issue of The Shanghai Times signed by Messrs. Bain and Stewart commenting on Mr. Tucker's statement as to the probable percentage of foreigners carried by the trams, we beg to say that in conversation Mr. Tucker made to us the statement as claimed by him, namely, that probably not more than three percent of the total passengers carried by the tram cars were foreigners.

Had Mr. Tucker made the statement in the form in which Messrs. McColl, Bain, and Stewart claimed, it would hardly have deserved the adjective "serious misstatement" as it could not possibly have misled anyone. Yours faithfully,

C. R. BURKILL.
WM. P. LAMER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1918.

WHERE WOMEN RULE

A little village exists on the Cape of Shima, in Japan, the name of which in Japanese means "the Settlement of Nymphus." Woman in this village is the predominant partner. The chief industry is pearl-fishing, and it is the women who are the fishers. The men stay at home and do the housework. From the age of four girls are taught to dive, and the craft has always been jealously kept in the women's hands.

Recently some of the men became discontented and started to practise diving with the idea of themselves becoming pearl-fishers. The women, dreading the intensified competition, ordered the men to discontinue their diving, and as the men refused a boycott was declared against them. The sexes have been at war ever since, and finally the women expelled all the men from their homes and undertook in their clumsy, inexpert fashion to do the housework for themselves. The men have petitioned Parliament for their rights.

Guns Along Meuse Roar Grand Finale Of Eleventh Hour

(*From The Stars and Stripes*)

Paris, November 15.—At the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month hostilities came to an end from Switzerland to the sea. Early that morning, from the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, there had gone forth through the air to the wondering, half-incredulous line that the Americans held from near Sedan to the Moselle the order from Marshal Foch to cease firing on the stroke of 11.

On the stroke of 11 the cannon stopped, the rifles dropped from the shoulders, the machine-guns grew still. There followed then a strange, unbelievable silence as though the world had died. It lasted but a moment, lasted for the space that a breath is held. Then came such an uproar of relief and jubilance, such a tooting of horns, shrieking of whistles, such an overture from the bands and trains and church bells, such a shouting of voices as the earth is not likely to hear again in our day and generation.

When night fell on the battlefield the clamor of the celebration waxed rather than waned. Darkness? There was none. Rockets and a ceaseless fountain of star shells made the lines a streak of glorious brilliance across the face of startled France, while, by the light of flares, the front and all its dancing, boasting, singing peoples was as clearly visible as though the sun sat high in the heavens.

Germans Celebrate As Well

The man from Mars, coming to earth on the morning of November 11, 1918, would have been hard put to it to say which army had won, for, if anything, the greater celebration, the more startling outburst came not from the American but from the German side. At least he could have said—that man from Mars—to which side the suspension of hostilities had come as the greater relief.

The news began to spread across the front shortly after the sun rose. There was more or less of an effort to send it forward only through military channels, to have the corps report it calmly by wire to the divisions, the divisions to the brigades, the brigades to the regiments, the regiments to the batalions, and so on down to the uttermost squad, quite as though this were an ordinary order and nothing to get excited about.

There was the effort. But it did not work very well. The word was sped on the kind of wireless that man knew many centuries before Marconi came on earth. It spread like a current of electricity along the shivery mess lines, hopping up and down and sniffling and scuffling as they waited for the morning coffee. It spread along the chains of singing road menders, along the creeping columns of camions. Driver called it to driver and runners tossed the word over their shoulders as they hurried by. Now and again a fleet of motor cycles would whizz along through the heavy mist.

Hard To Get At First

"The guerre will be finee at 11 o'clock. Finee la guerre."

You could hear it called out again and again.

"What time?"

"Eleven o'clock."

A pause.

"Say, you, what time is it now?"

They took it a little incredulously at first. That was old stuff, that rumor. They had heard it again and again during the past fortnight.

"Well, the captain, says it's so."

"Hell, who's he? I'll wait till Foch comes and tells me himself."

Why, the preceding Thursday night—that was the night the envoys came over from Spa—news that what the doughboy seems to prefer calling the "arstimice" had been signed spread like the Spanish flu from Grand Pre to the Meuse.

That night the flares inflamed the skies, the rockets streaked the night. Bands burst into long-suppressed music, and the headlights twinkled all along the road. It did not last long, this little unbidden flurry, and there was much scolding; but, as a matter of fact, nothing much more demoralising to the enemy could well have been staged than this spectacle of the First American army celebrating something he had not heard.

All along the 77 miles held by the Americans the firing continued, literally, unto the eleventh hour. At one minute before 11, when a million eyes were glued to the slow-creeping minute hands of a million watches, the roar of the guns was a thing to make the old earth tremble. At one point—it was where the Yankee division visiting, at the time, with a French corps was having a brick morning battle to the east of the Meuse, a man stationed at one battery stood with a handkerchief in his uplifted hand, his eyes fixed on his watch. It was one minute before 11. To the lanyards of the four big guns ropes were tied, each rope manned by 200 soldiers, cooks, stragglers, messengers, gunners, everybody. At 11 the handkerchief fell, the men pulled, the guns cursed out the last shot of the battery. And so it went at a hundred, at a thousand, places along the line.

Attack Before Vigneulles

Probably the hardest fighting being done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the 28th, 92nd, 81st and 7th Divisions with the Second American army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneulles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing, that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole.

Then a quite startling thing occurred. The skyline of the crest ahead of them grew suddenly populous with dancing soldiers and, down the slope, all the way to the barbed wire, straight for the Americans, came the German troops. They came with outstretched hands, ear-to-ear grins and souvenirs to swap for cigarettes, so well did they know the little weakness of their foe. They came to tell how pleased they were the fight had stopped, how glad they were the Kaiser had departed for parts unknown, how fine it was to know they would have a republic at last in Germany.

"No," said one stubborn little Prussian, "it's a kingdom we want."

Whereat his own companions mobbed him and howled him down.

The farthest north at 11 o'clock on the front of the two armies was held at the extreme American left up Sedan way by the troops of the 77th Division. The farthest east—the nearest to the Rhine—was held by those negro soldiers who used to make up the old New York 15th and have long been brigaded with the French. They were in Alsace and their line ran through Thann and across the railway that leads to Colmar.

Civilians Cross Trenches

When the great hour came, across the trenches from our side swarmed a small army of civilians bearing food and clothing to their kith and kin on the other side. From the highest steeple in Thann, the tricolor fluttered gayly, and within the church, there knelt in thanksgiving all the old folks from miles around.

With them, in among them, poilus knelt and Yankee soldiers, and the crowd so choked the aisles and steps that the priest could not move forward for his services. But the words that he preached from the pulpit were such words as leave the eyes dim and the heart glowing.

Up to the front, past Montfaucon and Romagne, past Remonville and on up a truck trundled that morning. Over the tailboard, at the endless mud of Argonne and Ardennes, there gazed a boy who had been drafted in the heart of America some six months before and who, with stop-offs for tedious training on the way, had slowly journeyed from his home to the Ardennes. It had taken him six months, it had put him through the cheerless channel of the replacement system, but it had brought him at last to his destination—the destination of his daydreams and his nightmares. He had reached the front.

As he rode along he noticed a certain excitement tingling everywhere, but perhaps that was just the mood of the front. When finally the truck stopped and he jumped out, the news was waiting for him.

"It is 11 o'clock. The war is over."

"Hell," he said. "I just got here."

Then he laughed a short, little laugh that was made half of relief and half of disappointment. And his name was Private George W. Legion.

Up in a high observation post an American observer was trying to penetrate the mist with his German field glasses. The young officer at his elbow asked him to look due west. What did he see? Well, not much—the road to the forest full of traffic; no shell fire, a crippled airplane in the field below.

"Lord, Lord, what good are those glasses? Why, without them, I can see a little house in Kansas city. There's a nursery on the second floor and the sun, shining in the window, just touches a cradle there. Inside that cradle, man, is my daughter. I have never seen her before. She was born since I sailed for France."

Meanwhile, on the roads below, the Engineers were working with a will. No time to celebrate, for the roads must be kept in shape. But they sang as they worked.

Send the word, send the word over there
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming—

The words, in that hour, had acquired a new significance. While here and there across the devastated land where Yanks were at work, you could hear a knot burst into song. And the burden of all the songs was this:

It's home boys, home, it's home we ought to be,
Home, boys, home, the land of liberty.

So came to an end of November, 11, 1918—the 585th day since America entered the war.

Kyoto Professor Does Not Want Ex-Kaiser Punished

In view of the discussion as to the punishment of the Kaiser, which is reported to be going on at the conference of the Allied representatives in London, the following views expressed by Dr. Shigo Suyehiro, professor at the Imperial University, Kyoto, in the columns of the Osaka Asahi, will be read with much interest:

"That the Kaiser deserves the condemnation of the world for having caused a titanic war and having put millions of people into unspeakable misery and calamity for the gratification of his ambition, and that he should accept the whole moral responsibility for same may be readily granted. But since war is recognised by international law as a means of settling international disputes the Kaiser cannot be bound to suffer any legal punishment though it is shown that the war was deliberately provoked by him. The Allies therefore are not justified in punishing the Kaiser for the mere reason that he originated the war. If the Allies are really considering the punishment of the Kaiser, as is reported, the ground on which his punishment is to be based must be sought elsewhere.

"The frequent breach of the rules of warfare by the Germans is a well-known matter and it may be on this score that the Allies are considering the punishment of the Kaiser. Even assuming that the Allies are justified in punishing the Kaiser on this ground it is doubtful if they can effect his delivery since he is now in Holland which is a neutral country. They may demand of Holland the extradition of the Kaiser but it will be clear that he can hardly be delivered to them on the strength of ordinary treaties of extradition existing between Holland and Allied countries. The only alternative to be adopted by the Allies in the circumstances is to demand from Holland the delivery of the Kaiser by a display of force. But it is unlikely that the Allies, which stand for the protection of small states, should bring pressure to bear upon Holland for vindictive purposes.

"It may be argued that the existence of the Kaiser, who is the incarnation of militarism, would mean the perpetual presence of a source of danger so long as he is alive for it will be more than probable that a series of conspiracies would be woven around him constantly having for their object the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Of course the removal of the Kaiser from Holland for this reason will not be for any retaliative purpose but if the Allies want his removal as a guarantee of peace they can accomplish the end in view without resorting to such a drastic measure as the punishment of the Kaiser. If the Allies aim a severe blow at the military and economic resources of Germany as to make her unable to recover her former strength there will no longer be any danger even though the Kaiser may be rehabilitated in his former position."

Dr. Suyehiro then proceeds to mention the necessity of imposing restrictions on the German army and navy and on the manufacture of munitions of war. Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France so that an important source of production of iron may be lost to Germany. The imposition of a heavy indemnity in addition to the above-mentioned terms will place Germany out of harm's way for a generation or two at all events. In conclusion, Dr. Suyehiro remarks that in the name of justice and humanity it is not advisable that the Allies should take any measure for the punishment of the Kaiser.

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THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

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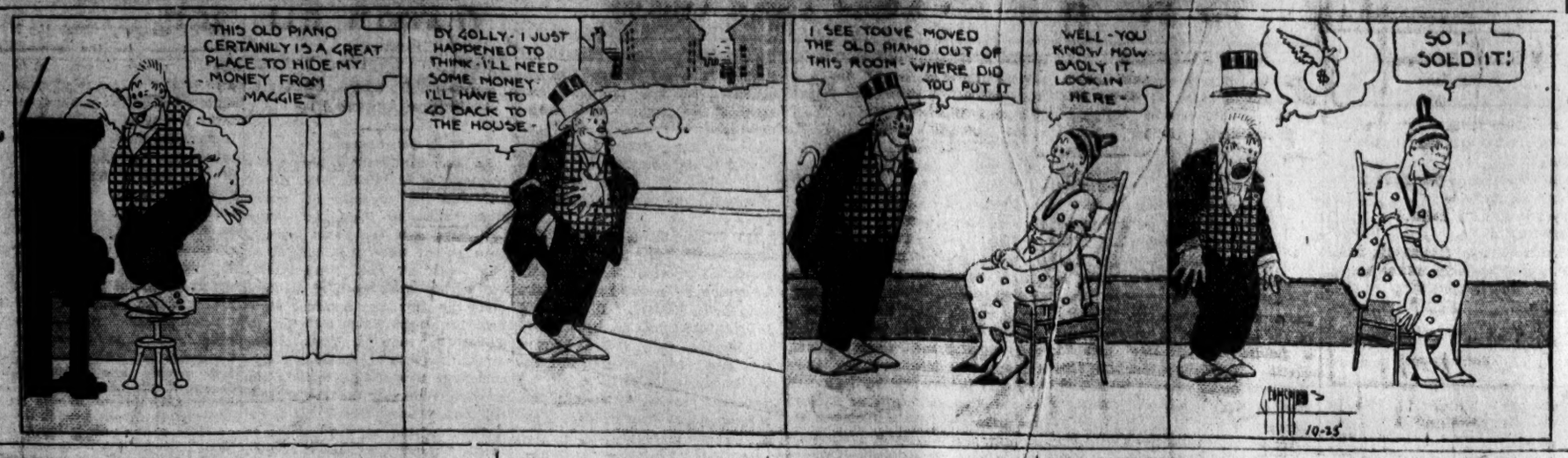
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


THIS OLD PIANO CERTAINLY IS A GREAT PLACE TO HIDE MY MONEY FROM MAGGIE-
BY GOLLY- I JUST HAPPENED TO THINK- I'LL NEED SOME MONEY I'LL HAVE TO GO BACK TO THE HOUSE-
I SEE YOUVE MOVED THE OLD PIANO OUT OF THIS ROOM- WHERE DID YOU PUT IT
WELL- YOU KNOW HOW BADLY IT LOOKIN HERE-
SO I SOLD IT!
10-25

An Anzac Poet

Signaller Tom Skeyhill

The author of these verses is Signaller Tom Skeyhill, of the 8th Anzacs. He served through the Gallipoli campaign, was twice wounded and finally blinded fighting the Turks. He was sightless for two years, recovering his vision in Washington last May. As a speaker for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan he did extraordinary work, raising $20,000,000 for the latter at the Metropolitan Opera House on October 9. In Australia, his native country, he is known as "The Soldier Poet," and his books of verses have had a wide sale there. He is the author of "The Soldier Songs of Anzac" and "Poems of the Peninsula." Another book of soldier verse, "Songs of an Anzac," is to be published shortly by Doubleday, Page & Co., and it is from this collection that these poems are taken. He was on the French hospital ship on which Rupert Brooke died, and he knew him well.

Death

There, where poppies bloom; and fields are scarred
With unknown heroes' graves, remorseless, numb,
And swifter than the lightning it may come
From unknown depths where earthly joys are barred,
Where Love is lost, the quickening pulse is still
And Death's rhythmical beat is audible.
Or in the trench where golden hearted Truth,
Clad in the panoply of grace and right,
Sublimely pours the sweet red wine of youth
A surf of blood upon the sea of Might.

Thinks This Of Me

Friends, I am no longer the careless lad
You knew so well in days of Peace. War brings
Swift maturity and the selfish things
And thoughts are mine no more. Instead there rings
A nobler sense within and I am glad
That it is so. For two years I have had
The company of heroes, purple clad,
Baited like eagles and prouder than kings.

Hurrah! I March To Fight The Foe

Hurrah! Hurrah! I march to fight the foe
And satiate this consummate desire
That bids me leave my native land and go
Where foreign fields will glaut my youthful ire
With strange adventures and the red romance
Of battle with the foe that sacked Louvain
And ribbed the purple hills of Northern France
With desolate despair and outraged slain!

Hurrah! Hurrah! I march on through the night
To tread the sacred scarp where comrades lie
In ditches deep! Perhaps where cannon boom
Some darkened gallery may be my tomb.
If so I offer thanks to Him on high
For grand it is in Freedom's Cause to die.

My Little Wet Home In The Trench
(Written on the firing line)

I've a little wet home in the trench
Which the rain storms continually drench
Blue sky overhead
Mud and clay for a bed
And the stone that we use for a bench.
Bully beef and hard biscuits we chew
It seems years since we tasted a stew.
Shells crackle and scare
But no place can compare
With my little wet home in the trench.

Our friends in the trench all the way
Seem to know that we've come here to stay.
They rush and they shout,
But they can't get us out,
Though there's no dirty trick they don't play.
They rushed us a few nights ago,
But we don't like intruders, and so
Some departed quite sore,
Others sleep evermore,
Near my little wet home in the trench.

Exultation

I am content and in each pulsing vein
I am exultation born of triumph appears
And here amidst the wounded and the slain
I cast aside the foolishness of years
To vindicate the promise of my blood again.
God knows, oft in the waywardness of youth
I've staggered blindly from the path of truth,
To take the trail where lust and joy were real.
At least I thought them real—and thus perchance
Have stained my pedigree and damned my zeal,
Had I not taken up the sword for France.

And So The Days Go By
(From Poetry)

And so the days go by,
All filled with majesty and stateliness.
The eastways slant of the morning beams,
So fresh,
Turns subtly into noon,
And with a secrecy beyond belief
The hours pass
And the long rays slant into the west.
They tint the hefty phlox-heads red like fire,
And make black shadow of the pale wild currant.
The hills beyond the lake drift far away,
Unreal and blue.

Unreal and pure and fey—
(Oh, the long hour and the rising mist!)—
Is the frail beauty of the twilight grey!

HELEN LOUISE BIRCH.

Foch

Four long years you waited as you faced the Hun,
Outnumbered man for man and gun for gun,
But, oh! the anguish of your prayer at night—
"God give me men to carry on Thy fight!"
And, lo! the waters parted; see, they've come!
The night is ended and the day begun.

GEORGE S. TREVOR.
Aviation Field No. 2.

Do You Know That—

The Greeks, one of the most intellectual of nations, were distinguished for their small heads.

* * *

Blind horses are never known to make a mistake in their diet when grazing. Like all other horses, they are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food.

* * *

Twenty-five years ago Argentina had to import its flour. Today it sells wheat to the world, the value of the annual harvest amounting to more than $500,000,000.

* * *

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee-martin, which has a trick of ruffling up the feathers on the top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower. When a bee comes along to sip honey from the supposed flower it is snapped up by the bird.

* * *

Containing a quart of pure water to every foot, the "water vine," a black, snake-like, leafless stem, dropping from the ceiba and mahogany trees around which it climbs, is one of the wonders of the Guatemala jungle. When the stem is cut the water spurts forth in a stream.

Mental Suggestion And Hypnotism As Used By Germany

By Richard H. Edmonds
(Editor Manufacturers' Record, In Nashville (Tenn.) Banner)

Mental suggestion, hypnotism, and psychology are all being used by Germany with a persistency and power incomprehensible to people who have not understood the campaign by which for years Germany has been poisoning the wells of thought all over the world. For some years Germany, in a way that is nothing less than satanic in its wide sweep throughout the world and its tremendous power for evil, has been utilising mental suggestion and hypnotism upon people who do not themselves realise that they are becoming possessed of the devil. Many a man stands in the pulpit and preaches peace without punishment, many an editor shapes an editorial or a headline, many a man in public and private life makes statements calculated to weaken the morale of America and of our Allies without himself realising that he is under the domination of the work of mental suggestion and the hypnotic power which Germany is exerting.

Impressions come to many people lessening their hostility to Germany, or lessening their determination that there shall be no peace with an unbeaten Germany, who have not the slightest idea that these thoughts have been put into their minds by the devil work of German mental suggestion or hypnotic activities. The tremendous power of this influence is not grasped at all; men scoff at the power of mental suggestion or hypnotism without realising that there is a fearfully dangerous power in the possession of some people to control the thoughts and acts of others. Germany has developed this power to the fullest extent. It is a power from the devil himself. For years Germany has been utilising it in order to plant throughout the world its poisoned thoughts and to control men and women who have no conception of the fact that they are under the domination of such an evil influence, and, therefore, yield willing obedience to it.

We are facing a situation where Germany is putting forth the most tremendous effort in its history to extend the influence of this mental control, or hypnotic power, over other people, in order to secure peace without punishment. Men who think that they are talking peace from high and holy motives are, in many cases, without realising it themselves, being used by this German hypnotic work, exerted directly upon them through some pro-German skilled in the use of mental suggestion or hypnotism. German psychologists, through American universities, in which they held positions of honor, for years sought to bring American thought under their control, just as other Germans have been engaged in similar work all over the world.

If we accept the doctrine that the devil sends out into every corner of the earth his unseen workers of evil, that he puts into every human heart suggestions of sin, and dominates all the earth where the power of God is not superior, and where men do not look wholly unto God for safety from the wiles of the evil one, then we have an exact illustration of the work of the German propaganda of hypnotism and mental suggestion or control. The menace is a real one of tremendous import. Watch carefully every suggestion of peace with an uncrushed, unrepentant Germany, and know that it comes from pro-German hypnotic power or from German financial operations to influence by money, where Germany cannot control by "mental suggestion."

Hints For The Household

When frying fish sprinkle a little salt in the fat; this gives the fish a much better flavor.

* * *

When making a fruit cake never make the mixture too thin, or the fruit is likely to sink.

* * *

When making a baked custard, if the milk is warmed before adding the eggs no water will settle in the bottom of the baking dish.

* * *

After washing blankets in the usual way, leave them over-night in a bath of cold water; this clears them and keeps them a nice color.

* * *

When nailing blinds on to rollers, slip the roller into the hem, then lay a narrow piece of tape along before putting in the nails. This will effectually prevent the blind from being torn.

* * *

When wallpaper becomes soiled, try cleaning it in the following way—Dip a clean duster in dry powdered borax and rub it all over the soiled parts. This method is more effective than cleaning with bread.

* * *

To make kitchen aprons wear well, make a seam down the front. Then when the front is wearing thin, sew the two sides of the apron together and open the front seam and the apron is practically a new one. To prevent pockets from catching on door knobs and tearing, put them on the wrong side of the apron.

Study Vegetarians

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads, and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farmhand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only black bread, onion, and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only fruit and sour olives, yet he walks off with his load of one hundred pounds.

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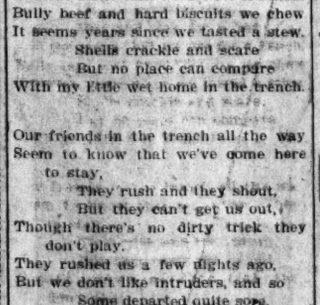

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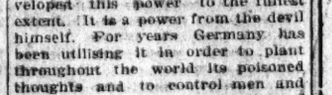
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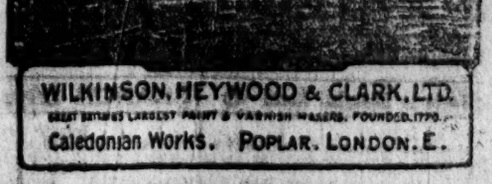
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 20, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/0 = Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.52

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119 = Tls. 84.03
@ 72.5 = Mex. $115.90

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2875
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1816
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	G.$4.76 1/4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/0
London	Demand	5/0 1/4
India	T.T.	333 1/4
Paris	T.T.	650
Paris	Demand	653
New York	T.T.	119
New York	Demand	119 1/4
Hongkong	T.T.	64 1/4
Japan	T.T.	43 1/4
Batavia	T.T.	282 1/4
Singapore	T.T.	46 1/4

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/2 1/4
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/2 1/4
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/3
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/3 1/4
Paris	4 m/s.	681
New York	o/d Docy.	120 1/2
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	123 1/4

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,300 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates
For January

Hk. Tls. 3.52	@ 5/1 1/2		£1
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
" 1	@ 664	Francs	7.40
" 0.74	@ 121 1/2	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 42 1/2	Yen	2.61
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.26
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 18.—(Via Lyons and Konkaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
French War Loans:	
3 percent	63.15
4 percent 1917	75.50
Liberty Loans:	
4 percent 1918	75.50
5 percent	92.50

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Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 20, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
New Engineering Tls. 25.00 Mar.
Chemors Tls. 1.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 20.00

Unofficial
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 37.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 Mar.
Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 20, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 Tls. 97.00 cash

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 8.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe;
Spot, 2s. 2 1/4d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 2 1/4d. paid.
Tedency of market, quiet.
Total stocks in London and Liverpool, 16,134 tons.
Previous quotation, London, January 7.
Spot, 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 2 1/2d. value.
Tendency of market, dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 7.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 16.42d.
Good Middling Texas, 1 1/8 inch staple, 20.82d.
Plantation Rubber, January to March, 2s. 2 1/4d. buyers.
Stocks of Rubber at London and Liverpool, 16,134 tons.
Hornsby's 8 1/4 lb. Shirtings, —
Calvert's 10 lb. Shirtings, —
Taylor's 40s. yarn, —
Deliveries, China Silk ... 84 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk... 38 "
Deliveries, Japan Silk ... 35 "

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 17.—Today's rates were:

Consols, 2 1/2% for account	59 1/4
French Rentes 3% for account	Fcs. 61 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 25.97 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.76 1/2
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y.82 1/2
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan 1854-55	R. 53
Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3 1/2%
Exchange Hongkong (Decument Bills at 60 days)	3/4 1/4
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5/1 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£103/0/0
Shells (ord.)	6/12/6
Indos (Pref.)	4/12/6
Indos (Def.)	31/0/6

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 7.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£.	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	95	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	105	0	0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	40	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	21	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	256	5	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	56	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	248	0	0

Our Little Bill Of 146 Billions Against Germany

By H. J. Davenport.

Despite my article a year ago on the terms of peace, I doubt the wisdom of any present discussion until Germany's surrender is made complete in an acceptable armistice. But, meanwhile, it is well to get the issues clearly outlined. The difficult problems are getting nearer.

The political program for peace seems to me to promise well. It is only the economic program that is liable to be unfortunate. But if our economic policy is one that makes against democracy, this war in the interests of it must also be a failure in ultimate political effects. In the large and long run, there can be no political democracy that is not based on economic democracy.

We have to assume—and we believe—that the war was of Germans contriving, a deliberate crime. On any other assumption we discredit and condemn our own part in it. Who, then, shall pay the damages and what is the bill—not of punishment for the Central Powers, or of, profit for us—but of strict and even of scant indemnity? Within these limits the Germans—the Central Powers—should foot the bill (1) so far as they can, (2) so far as it can be done without punishment to the guiltless, (3) so far as it can be done without prejudice to the prospective democratisation of Germany.

Stolen Machinery and Art Works

The first necessity is that Germany return in kind to the countries that she has devastated the machinery, supplies, art products and personal property that she has stolen. The Entente factories must start and start promptly. Mere money will not suffice for this—the unemployed French and Belgians buying goods from Germany's employment.

The shipping in German ports must replace the shipping that Germany has destroyed. Otherwise we must pay freights to German ship owners—the higher, the greater the destruction that has been wrought—a stupid fulfilment on our part of the original German purpose.

The account is then as follows:

Return of the money contributions exacted from occupied territories, say one billion.

Restoration of Belgium, three billions.

Restoration of France, five billions.

Restoration of Servia, Italy, Poland and Rumania, five billions.

Wages due the enslaved captives, one billion.

Pensions to four or five million wives and orphans and to other millions of invalided soldiers, say three billions annually for an average period of twenty years—a present worth of perhaps thirty billions.

Bonded war debt of England (without computation of taxes), forty billions; of France, twenty-five billions; of Italy, ten billions; of America, twenty-five billions.

Submarined cargoes, one billion.

Grand total, 146 billions.

In addition, there must be enormous expenditures in preserving from starvation multitudes of people in both Central and Entente countries—charity in a sense—but necessitating immeiate financial advances, later to be made good at the cost of those who have wrought the harm.

All this, note, is an account of burdens that must be made good by some one in the future—without allowance for burdens already cared for by taxation, and with no consideration of the dead, who need and can have no indemnity. These are burdens that remain over for discharge. The sole question is, then, whether the criminal shall do the paying as against his victims and the descendants of the victims. The outstanding war securities are promises by the people to pay in later taxes in indemnity to the investors who intermediately have borne the burden. The final step of discharge the ultimate settlement—is to be by taxes at home unless the Germans are held to make it.

Central Powers Able To Pay

The assets of the Central Powers are sufficient—the existing properties of Germany and Austria, to say nothing of those of Bulgaria and Turkey. A systematic expropriation of these properties is, then, to be undertaken so far as is requisite for the purposes of indemnity. Most of these properties will need merely to be marketed on long-time amortisation terms—the first payments perhaps postponed for, say, three or five years.

At one stroke, then, is accomplished through this expropriation the elimination of Junkers, aristocracy, big business men, banking operators, merchant princes and their political and social power, together with indemnity to their victims. But no new burdens will be placed on the masses of laborers and peasants. An economic democracy and a peasant proprietorship will be established. Future generations of neither Germans nor Americans will be mortgaged for the payment of war bonds. The kept classes of Germany will have to go to work or starve—like most other people—and will even then be vastly fortunate compared with the folk that have been enslaved and starved where they have not been massacred.

It will be well in itself that the German aristocracy take a turn at waiting on table in restaurants the wives and daughters serving, like others' wives and daughters, as cooks and housemaids. If they do not, the wives and orphans of the victims will have it to do in their place, with taxes to pay besides. The ultimate question is who shall work and who that will not or can not work shall starve. A German aristocracy living off their rent rolls and dividends, while the rest of the world is paying off war debts and providing pensions is nothing short of monstrous.

And this right thing can be done with positive benefit to the common people of Germany. There may be some innocent wealth owners in Germany to suffer by it, but not more innocent than will be their great-grandchildren, certainly not more innocent than will be your grandchildren or mine. Some one must pay. The bonds are here, with their obligations of interest and principal. Had we never issued them, it might, no doubt, be open to us to accord a more generous settlement without committing serious injustice. It is not open now.

Several things are implicit in this program:

The pre-war public debt of Germany must be invalidated, so far at least as it is domestically held—as most of it is.

The war debt also. The buyers of German war bonds took their risks, the Swedes and Hollanders with the rest. When you ask damages for the burning of your home the man who trusted the incendiary for the oil and tinder has not a preferred claim against you.

The enormous issues of German paper money in circulation over Mitteleuropa—a non-interest bearing debt—should be invalidated.

Only after the existing wealth of the present generation of criminals is exhausted can there rightly be talk of imposing bonds with future taxes on the peoples of the defeated countries. At this point there is something to be said for generosity. The future generations of Germany will be as innocent as our future taxpayers.

We Must Avoid Too Much Severity

If we settle the accounts of this war in line with the policy under which we have conducted the current financing of it, in greater solicitude for the interests of wealth—even German wealth—than for our own labor and poverty and life, we are likely to get, and shall quite clearly deserve, our own term of Bolshevism. This method and temper of settlement will even the more certainly impose on the Central Powers their own doom of economic and social revolution. Two billions of interest charges annually to be paid to German war bondholders the German people cannot and will not bear—and ought not if they could.

So much for general principles. It follows that it is insane to talk of burning German cities—town for town. It would be fair enough, doubtless; but it is to waste the assets of our debtor. It is to impose upon our taxpayers the burdens that this property might have cancelled. It would leave the German owners no better off than expropriation, the victims of Germany worse off.

Mr. Wickersham's proposal that America cancel the war bonds held against our Allies is essentially monstrous, no matter how idealistic may be its purpose. It does not greatly matter to our bondholders who shall do the paying, so long as it is done. If the English and the French taxpayers don't pay, our taxpayers must in their stead. No one will need object if the bondholders are moved to cancel their own bonds. That is not the idea. Instead, they hold tax free bonds. Or if the German criminals pay, no one will object. The wealth that the war has brought to America while America has been becoming a creditor instead of a debtor nation has not accured to the common man. It is profits.

We have a new crop of millionaires. But most men are poorer for the war, irrespective of the bonds that they must pay off. The pre-war creditor class has been wellnigh ruined by our expansion-cheap dollar. Mr. Wickersham's proposition is superb in its generosity with other people's money. It will be enough if America allows to its Allies a preferred claim against the assets of the aggressor nations. England and France will not ask more than that. The Germans and not the taxpayers of America take care of these debts. Or, if we are willing to make a gift, let it be made out of the proceeds of new income and profits taxes. But Germany can pay and ought.

Retiring Our Own Bonds

Whatever ex-war bonds remain to be paid should be promptly retired through the continuance of our present war taxes. Until the bonds are retired there should be no talk of deflating our inflated currency and of getting back to the pre-war level of prices. Otherwise we replace a dollar bond by a two-dollar bond for the benefit of people who ought to have had no bonds at all. My conscripted colleague who is in the trenches at the loss of his position and taking a $30 per month job will return, if he gets back at all, to pay me interest on my investment in war bonds. It is wicked enough without doubling of the obligation in my favor. There are injustices a-plenty in our inflation program. But attempt at remedy will merely bring another crop. We must lie in the bed as we have made it. The next step after a wrong thing can rarely be a right thing. It is fortunate if it is not still another wrong.

This communication is a brief, not a letter, and as such requires obviously no answer. I write it in the hope of such persuasion as it may carry. I hold its issues greatly at heart—its policies as of transcendent importance. A class peace at the end of a great and heroic war for democracy is liable not merely to make democracy impossible, but also to make rebellion and anarchy neither impossible nor far distant. The common people will sooner or later get at the realities of the case. It is dangerous to allow our sympathy for the wealth of Germany to outrank our care for the poverty of America.

PLEADS FOR REVISION OF JAPAN PRESS LAW

Editors Are Punished Without Knowing Why; Hara Cabinet Appealed To

(Japan Chroucle)

In order the better to ensure the freedom of the Press, the Hochi advocates the necessity of somewhat revising the Press Law. Over ten years, says the Tokio journal, have passed since the Press Law, now enforced, was promulgated, and during these years of enforcement the Law has betrayed some defective points which call for removal or revision. While disapproving the idea of introducing anything like a wholesale revision in any important law the Tokio journal nevertheless believes that it requires revision in two points at least. The point is that Art. 23 of the Law must be so changed that in prohibiting the sale of or seizing a paper the authorities concerned clearly give reasons for taking such a step. The Article in question does not impose any such obligation upon the persons who prohibit the sale of a paper or seize it, so it is very often the case that the article which is found objectionable in their eyes is not clearly indicated by the authorities in taking the steps referred to with the result that in some cases the newspaper proprietor or editor is puzzled as to what has offended the susceptibilities of the authorities.

Needless to say, the Hochi proceeds, the virtue of punishment lies in preventing a repetition of a similar offence, and therefore if the offender is kept in the dark as to what has offended the law the infliction of punishment may prove of no avail. To make matters worse, in the case of big papers, which issue several editions in a day, those editions innocent of the offending article are often known to be put under ban.

The other point which the Hochi recommends to the sympathetic attention of the Government is that Art. 43 of the Law relating to the suppression of the publication of a paper should be entirely struck out. In days like the present, when newspapers are indispensable to daily life, the penalty of prohibiting their publication is too heavy to be imposed upon these useful organs for serving popular needs. The Law provides for the infliction of penalties, in the way of imprisonment and fines, on the editors and printers who are guilty of publishing articles involving the disclosure of military or diplomatic secrets, the menacing of public peace, order and morals, lese majeste and change in the national polity, so it is not advisable to impose an additional punishment besides the suppression of the publication of their papers upon these unfortunate editors and printers. If the penalties in imprisonment and fines referred to are considered too light they ought to be made heavier, but to prohibit the publication of their journals in addition is highly inadvisable.

The Tokio journal has no doubt that the revision it suggests will be opposed by absolutists who deliberately ignore popular wishes and who regard the Press, an organ voicing public opinion, as an encumbrance, but it puts the Hara Cabinet, which has an avowed respect for public opinion, in an altogether different category, and hopes that it will volunteer to introduce into the present session of the Diet a Bill providing for a revision of the Press Law along the suggested lines. Even if the Government lacks the courage to introduce such a Bill itself, the Hochi is persuaded that it will not at least throw obstacles in the way of a Bill of this kind being laid by some person before the Diet.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 21st January, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
1	Second Prize			10,000
1	Third Prize			5,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000	each	4,000
2	Fifth Prizes	1,000	"	2,000
2	Sixth Prizes	500	"	1,000
10	Seventh Prizes	100	"	1,000
20	Eighth Prizes	50	"	1,000
50	Ninth Prizes	40	"	2,000
800	Tenth Prizes	20	"	16,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300	"	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150	"	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100	"	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50	"	200
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18	"	8,982
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15	"	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12	"	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10	"	9,980
3,394	drawn tickets		Total	$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	16.45		..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	8.10	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.35	3.10	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.58	14.55	17.27	18.22	..	..	5.06									
NANKING arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
									CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.09
									TANYANG dep.	..	..	8.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
PUKOW dep.	..	..	18.30		..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.54	12.15	15.06	17.59	20.30	3.06
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..	WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.38	13.36	16.00	18.39	..	4.11
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.06	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.00
PEKING arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.19	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.23	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekrah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	18.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.00
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.00
Yekrah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.00
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.16	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.53	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.38*	*19.30*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.56*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*20.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.30	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.39	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.55	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.40	19.15
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.37
Zahkou arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nettlie Goschen, Esq.
The R.C.Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Frnt Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping
Dairen	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Hongkong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Harbin	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Dalat	Noumea	Tientsin
Donghoi	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Haikou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Longkong—N. J. STABB.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Changchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
[3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,598,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 國 通 商 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Co'on
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New Y* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 14, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	"	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	14-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Lemons	each	5-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peebpes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	14-16
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	"	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.0

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Mar (Shanghai-Osaka Line) left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. China with mails for Yokohama for Shanghai on Saturday and may be expected to arrive at Hongkew Wharf next Thursday. She will be despatched for Hongkong and Manila on Friday.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

Thursday, January 23, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, January 24, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 25, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$645 B.
Chartered	£30 Cnl
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 35½
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 25½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$156
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	152/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 31½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	$1/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$157 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 135
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 95 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$110 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60
China Land	Tls. 55
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 6
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 60
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 130
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 105½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 97½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 130
Kungyik	Tls. 107½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 110 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 60
China Sugar	$130 B.
Green Island	60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 600
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 100 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$151 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$65
Moutrie	$33
Watson	$5.55
Weeks	$12
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 195 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 9.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90
Chempedak	Tls. 2½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 5.75
Jula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 61
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 15
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 104
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15
Padang	Tls. 91 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 44
Permata	Tls. 31
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.80
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 6.75
Senawang	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 13
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 97
Sua Manggis	Tls. 51 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 91
Ziangbe	Tls. 0.25
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 330 B.
ulty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shai Elec. and Arb...	$8
Shanghai Trams	66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 34
Horse Bazaar	$25
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 60
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 75 B.
Shai Waterworks ...	Tls. 100 B.

Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 266

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru.. Jan. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 24
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. ..Jan. 30
For Europe, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .....Jan. 25
For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Jan. 24

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 23

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	30	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Am.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	23	— New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	2	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	21	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	24	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	25	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	28	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	29	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	31	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	23	— London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan.	25	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan.	31	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	31	— London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb.	3	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	10	— London	Telesias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	22	— London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	— Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	— London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	8	— London, etc.	Glenffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	—	— London etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	— Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	21	— Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	22	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	22	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	23	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	— Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	26	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	30	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	21	1.30 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	23	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tao	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	4.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	24	6.00* Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	26	— Tsingtao and Dairen	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	21	D.L. Wuhu	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuenang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 20	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 20	— Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	— Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 20	— Hankow	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	— Hongkong	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	— Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	— Japan	Nagragawa Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 20	— Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 20	— Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 20	— Swatow	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 20	— Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	— Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	noon S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 20	1.00 S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	1.00 Wuhu	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,779, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, January 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, January 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the **French Bund** on **Thursday, January 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findeison, will leave on **Friday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, **January 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 22**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 23**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Sunday, January 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, **January 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 23**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agnts French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yiszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, Jan. 26**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Friday, Jan. 31**, at. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturady, Feb. 22**, at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except **Chungking** which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for **Foreign** passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 18	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" . .15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
BORNEO MARU. (10,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU .. (15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ALPS MARU .... (15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES, (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
LUZON MARU ... (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, end of Feb.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU ...(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUMA MARU .... (3,200 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Jan. 24	Jan. 26

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU..(5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 20	Jan. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4225
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

NOTICE

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
EMPRESS OF ASIA
RESUME MONTHLY SERVICE
Hongkong—Shanghai—Japan Ports
To Vancouver

First Sailing Empress of Russia about Feb. 22nd and Every Four Weeks thereafter

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 3

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
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'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

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THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

U.S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th
*S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Jan. 28
SANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuga,	Jan. 31
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Jan. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 25
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 29
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Ikawa,	Jan. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)
November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1930	1020
1928	685	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1658	710
1940	660	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2[illegible]	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
728	2[illegible]	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2[illegible]	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1148	[illegible]21	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	[illegible]49	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	936
1801	[illegible]00	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1748	640
7.							8.
800	[illegible]15	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1728	1612
1039	[illegible]61	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1458	1342
1300	[illegible]18	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1132	1311
1315	[illegible]36	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1112	1256
1558	[illegible]37	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1032
1816	[illegible]35	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.			420				10.
630	[illegible]51	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1148	[illegible]28	—	522	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1208	[illegible]45	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1647	[illegible]14	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2018	928
1848	[illegible]00	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	722

Fast 6.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Fast 5.
720	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1636
1430	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	910

Yanchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1002	1420	2202	a. Tsingchow d.	558	1138	1838	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100
702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS VITAL, SAYS TAFT

Says It May Not Abolish War, But It Can At Least Limit It

TELLS NEEDED ADJUNCTS

Thinks U. S. Must Lead In Bringing About Russia's Rehabilitation

New York, Dec. 6.—The United States must take an important part in settling the problem of the Germanic colonies' disposal, said former President Taft yesterday in an address before the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall. America should assume a like role in the rehabilitation of Russia, Professor Taft said, in order that other nations who will have a seat in the peace conferences may not be charged with selfishness.

"Germany has mistreated her colonies," he declared, "and she has exploited them. It is absolutely impossible for the peace commissioners to turn back the colonies to Germany and if they were turned over to any other nation such a country would be exposed to the charge that they were exploiting the colonies. It would be only by an agency of a league of nations that the colonies could be properly disposed of."

Joint Action In Russia Vital

Speaking of Russia, he said:

"The situation can only be met by joint action of the other nations, and in this the dictation of the United States is of the highest importance, as it will keep other nations from being charged with selfish interest."

He insisted that only through a league of Powers which would restrain international friction, could the experiment of self-government, about to be tried in a dozen Jugo-Slav nations, be successful.

"These young nations will need the help and guardianship of a stronger power," he said, "a kindly father who will spank them when they depart from the rules laid down for them. We must have a league to create peace among them."

A court, a commission of conciliation, a police force and a congress for the settlement of international disputes are necessary, Mr. Taft said, in order that the aim of a league to enforce peace may be carried into effect.

"We are going to have a peace treaty which is going to be longer than moral law," he said. "It is going to cover so many subjects, it is bewildering to think of all the details. It will be necessary to create a court to construe that treaty. Unless you have a police force to back the court and conciliatory body you may as well not make a treaty.

"This peace congress is actuated by purer motives and higher purposes than any congress that has ever met before, and it is sure to be one of the most truthful sources of the definition of international law."

Washington Would Approve

Referring to Washington's advice against engaging in entangling alliances he stated:

"The United States at the time Washinton was President was vastly different from the nation of today. While I was not in the confidence of George Washington, I feel sure that Washington's extreme common sense and his appreciation of the difference of prineiple as applied to different conditions would make him understand the difference today." A nucleus consisting of Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States, he said, would initiate the league.

"They are in a position where they can't get from a league of some kind. They may not call it a league, but they cannot escape their responsibilities, and it is not a long step from whatever machinery they may effect to enforce the treaty to a league of nations," he continued.

"A league of nations will not be perfect in its operations at first. War may not be abolished, but the league can be most effective to prevent its spread to a general conflagration like that the world has just seen."

Asked by a person in the audience if a nation might resign from the league, Prof. Taft answered: "Well, you know what happened in the civil war."

Somebody asked him why one nation should want control of the seas, and Mr. Taft answered:

"A nation cannot be blamed for not giving up what is essential to its life until it is sure of protection. England depends upon the protection of its fleet for food and for its very life. She can't give up what protects her until she knows by test and trial that she has other protection."

KOREAN STUDENTS WANT SELF-DETERMINATION

Some Korean students studying in Tokio held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda, Tokio, on January 7. According to the Tokio Jiji, the meeting discussed a proposal to join the movement alleged to have been started by Koreans in the United States to ask the Peace Conference to restore the independence of Korea, with the support of the United States. It is stated that the Korean students indulged in strong language, with the result that the Kanda police ordered the meeting to disperse. This action of the police, it seems, complicated the situation and policemen arrived in two motor cars from the Metropolitan Police Bureau. They subdued the excited assembly and took a dozen Koreans to the Metropolitan Police Station.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—Fine cold weather with strong N to NW squalls along the whole coast of China. Full storm in Japan where the depressions of China have become deep. A heavy anticyclone has formed in Central China, while the primary one is still prevailing in Mongolia with decreasing intensity.

20.—Fine weather with sharp cold. The winds have abated and the barometer is slowly falling.

Monday, January 20, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.64	30.63
Variation for 24 hrs.	—0.03	—0.10
Variation for 12 hrs.	—0.01	+0.02
Wind—Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind—Miles per hour	12.4	16.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	22°3	25°7
Humidity %	60	53
Nebulosity 0-10	1	3
Rainfall inches	—	—

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Shinyo Maru	Dec.	22
Tascalusa	Jan.	1
Nanking	Jan.	17
Venezuela	Jan.	18
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	21
Kashima Maru	Jan.	4
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	Jan.	16
Javary	Jan.	16
For Vancouver		
Montcalm	Dec.	29
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	13
Empress of Japan	Jan.	18
For London, etc.		
Altai Maru	Dec.	27
Yokohama Maru	Dec.	28
Toyama Maru	Jan.	8
For Liverpool		
Polyphemus	Jan.	4
Tamba Maru	Jan.	20
For Marseilles:		
Ganges Maru	Dec.	23
Genzan Maru	Dec.	29
Adrien Badin	Jan.	4
Katia	Jan.	14
For Copenhagen		
Australien	Dec.	25
For Odessa		
Shilka	Jan.	18
For Europe		
Seifuku Maru	Jan.	2
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Jan.	7
For Saigon		
Geraldine Welvin	Dec.	31

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Vtaxi, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.	Omi maru		17.00		..		17.00
Via Manchuria via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..		..	17.01		17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen		8.00			..	
Tientsin	Train		17.00			..	
Hankow	do		17.00			..	
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00		..	..	..	7.8
Hankow	Tuckwo		7.01			..	
Swatow and Hongkong	Woosang		17.00		..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Woosang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dairen	Sakaki maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	23.00	..	..			10.30
Tomorrow							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..				21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do		17.00			..	
Manila direct	China	15.00				..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..		..	21.00
Thursday, Jan. 23.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Friday, Jan. 24.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Pensa		15.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Pensa	15.00	..	..		..	14.30
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	20.00	..		..	..	19.30
Saturday, Jan. 25.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Singan	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Arbia, Straits Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez	†Sphinx		25.30	..	..		
Hongkong and Canton	do	9.00	..	..		..	8.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe	do	29.00			..	..	..

† Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post 12 noon on January 23.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. E Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 2 a.m.; express mails at 2:30 a.m.; registered mails at 2 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Siasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20	—		Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 26	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	—	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	Hongkong	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 9	—	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 10	—	Japan	Fukui Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 12	—		Kenbit Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—		S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—		Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Jan. 14	—		Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	—	Japan	Banyei Moru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—		Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—		Ningshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	—		Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—		Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 17	—	Japan	Chuyu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 17	—	Hongkong	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	—		Welshun	Chi.	S.P.S. Co.
Jan. 17	—		Genzan Maru 11	Jap.	
Jan. 17	—	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I. & E. L. C
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—		Aniang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 18	—	Japan	Fumi Maru		
Jan. 18	—	Japan	Gokenzan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 18	—		Daitokn Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 18	—	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 19	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 19	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Japan	Tensho Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 19	—	Japan	Yeinin Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 19	—	Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 19	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 19	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br.	g-b.			
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	———	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.			
W.T.W.	— —	———	Nightingale	Br.	g-b.			
P&OBI	Oct. 18	———	Sel. Cuboto	It.	g-b.			
———	———	———	Kiangan	Chi.	g-b.			
———	———	———	Litchuan	Chi.	g-b.			
———	———	———	Taoutai	Chi.	cr.			
———	———	———	Kansien	Chi.	g-b.			
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi.	g-b			
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi.	g-b.			
BNB	Nov. 8	———	Kinsha	Br.	g-b.			
———	Nov. 15	———	Chienan	Chi.	g-b.			
———	Nov. 11	———	Fukong	Chi.	g-b.			
SP	Dec. 21	———	Quiros	Am.	g-b.			
P&OBI	Jan. 7	———	Woodcock	Br.	g-b.			
M.M.B.	Jan. 11	———	Bee	Br.	g-b.			
M.M.B.	Jan. 16	———	Cadmus	Br.	g-b.			
SP	Jan. 17	———	Saga	Jan.	g-b.			

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The Cross-Roads Of The Old World

The following editorial article is culled from the Japan Chronicle of January 16:

Some of the Japanese papers take a very keen interest in British progress in Central Asia, about which they procure astonishing news. Some time ago we heard about the complete occupation of Tibet—an operation concerning which no other news was ever received. The argument was very frankly advanced, however, that since Britain was in Tibet it would be only proper for Japan to be in the Yangtsze Valley to a similar extent. Quite apart from the imaginary character of the news was the fact that the barren and sparsely peopled uplands of Tibet are scarcely a political or economic equivalent to the rich and populous heart of China. The Kokumin has lately been indulging in somewhat fanciful excursions into Central Asian news. We are told that Tashkent and Samarkand are occupied by three thousand British troops, who occupy the railway to the Caspian, by means of which they have joined hands with the expedition from Northern Russia. It is more than a little odd that news of such doings as this should make its first appearance in a Japanese newspaper which assuredly is without correspondents in the regions referred to. The reader naturally asks how the British troops arrived in Samarkand and Tashkent. The Kokumin talks of overrunning Beluchistan and Afghanistan. Of Beluchistan, certainly, nobody would strenuously oppose the overrunning, but in Afghanistan the Amir would not be very complaisant. If the expedition had come up from the Persian Gulf, like the surprise party who for a time held Baku, the Kokumin would hardly have described them as having joined hands with the expedition from North Russia by way of the Caspian railway, for this would not have been on their way. Moreover, a joining up with the Northern expedition would be matter of which the Press Bureau would hasten to inform the news agencies. That it has not yet done. Such a junction would cut off the Russian Bolshevik Government from all communication with Siberia. Their European troubles have, indeed, made this connection somewhat tenuous, resulting in the heavy defeat of the Bolshevicki near Omsk.

While the Japanese Press is inventing stories about the crossing of the pestilential wastes of Beluchistan and the mountain fastness of Afghanistan for the purpose of getting to Samarkand, the easiest way to these regions would really be from Omsk by the line which runs south to Orenburg and Merv, and thence east to the Caspian. This line, which forms a direct connection between the Siberian Railway and the Caspian Sea, with a branch running from Merv just into Afghanistan and another from Ashkabad penetrating the Persian border (these two conservative countries being otherwise innocent of railways) is purely strategic, the amount of trade it does only adding to its cost of working. It might, of course, pay in time, but it was not built primarily for profit. Concerning this line, there is a story told which illustrates the dangers of the old systems of defense which we are now trying to improve away at the Peace Conference. When Lord Kitchener went to India as Commander-in-chief, he found the army located in various stations where it had been for fifty years past and which had, either in position or organisation, very little relation to strategic facts. He rearranged the whole scheme, which involved the planting of garrisons near the Himalayas, with improved liaison—a perfectly correct thing to do, since it is no good maintaining an army in such condition that it would be useless in war when, without extra cost, it could be so disposed as to be useful. At that time Mr. Lovat Fraser, who was editor of the Times of India received from a special correspondent information of the concentration of some quarter of a million Russian troops on this Merv railway. The assurances given of this concentration were indubitable, and there was something of a flutter in the dovecotes—the Russian bogey was about to show itself at last. It turned out, after all, that the Russians, fearing that Lord Kitchener's dispositions had something to do with taking advantage of Russia's embroilment with Japan, had sent these troops as a precautionary measure against attack! While Russia did not actually construct the central Asian railway as a protection against British aggression, as the Kokumin says, her first use of it strategically was to provide against an attack which she thought she had reason to fear.

As regards the Kokumin's suggestions about the Cairo-Calcutta railway, we can only suppose that our contemporary has not been following Lord Salisbury's advice with regard to the use of large maps. On a sufficiently small map, Cairo may be close to Bagdad and Samarkand—the cities are closely associated in the Imagination through the "Arabian Nights." It is true, however, that the bridging of the Suez Canal and the construction of a railway joining up Cairo with the Bagdad railway does provide a short overland cut part of the way to India, and the construction of a railway along the Persian coast (the road by which Alexander the Great with his army returned from India) presents no great engineering difficulties and has been discussed for many years. The accomplished fact of the Cairo-Bagdad railway will probably make it feasible. What the position in Persia will be depends upon many things, the only certainty being that the division into British and Russian spheres, which was so fatal to order and progress, will never be revived. If any progress is to be made in that country railways would seem to be a first necessity, and any railway scheme would bring Persia into the position of being at the cross-roads of all the world. With that and the completion of the Cairo railway we should have Europe, Africa, the Far East, and India all connected by rail—a development the importance of which no amount of aerial transport would greatly diminish. There are so many irrelevant matters to be discussed at the Peace Conference already that any such development as this is not likely to gain a hearing. The best hopes of the project are not by way of the imaginary British conquest of Central Asia described by the Kokumin, but by an international neighborliness such as the Peace Conference is designed to promote. As we have seen, the highest development does not prevent war, but the condition of undeveloped countries seems to be an inevitably unhappy one. The war has caused the undertaking of some enterprises which capital did not look on as profitable, but which have great possibilities. One of the possibilities thereby opened is a renascence of the Near East, and some of the conditions necessary thereto must come up before the Peace Conference. At present the prospects of a beneficent settlement are not of the brightest. There is talk of "claims" by various countries on the different territories which now lie helpless, and it is possible that the Conference may end in a sticking to the old conditions where a neighbor's railways are looked upon as a means of carrying an invading army rather than as a civilising link. It would be deplorable if no method were discovered of taking advantage of the present opportunities.

NEW NAVAL PORT IS PROPOSED FOR JAPAN

Ohama, In Fukui Prefecture, For Use Of Navy, Is Government's Reported Intention

Kobe, January 8.—The authorities are credited with the intention of making a naval port of Ohama, in Fukui prefecture. Since the latter part of December, Captain Hara, attached to the general staff office in Tokio, and Lieut.-Commander Mochidzuki, of the naval general staff, stationed at the naval port of Ujina, have been making investigations in and about Ohama, and returned to their respective posts on the 2nd instant.

It is reported that both the naval and military authorities have been contemplating the selection of a port on the Japan Sea for the exclusive use of the navy. For this purpose Tsuruga, Ohama, and Hongo, all not far from the naval port of Maidzuru, have been mentioned, and the authorities have been making investigations in these places. As the result of these investigations the final choice has now been placed on Ohama, which has a deep and extensive harbor. It is said that if a large breakwater is built near Futakojima, an island off the port, it will make an ideal haven for warships. Moreover, Ohama has excellent means of communication with the mainland. The position will be further greatly improved when the railway between Tsuruga and Maidzuru is completed, which is expected to take place shortly, while it is also contemplated to construct a railway between Otsu and Ohama. In relation to Maidzuru Ohama will be what Ujina is to the naval port of Kure.

We are afraid that if in pre-war days Russia had proposed to construct a new naval port in the maritime provinces there would have been some agitated comment in Japanese newspapers regarding her designs.

Amusements

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"SPEED AND SUSPICIOUS"
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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

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